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# THE CHINA PRESS
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# BULGARIA SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY AND ARMISTICE IS CONCLUDED

## FALL IS IMMINENT OF BOTH CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN

### Allied Offensives Win Positions Making Capture Of Important Objectives Certain

### BIG BELGIAN GAIN

### Drive Commanded By King Albert Advances Nearly Eight Miles

### ON 'LADIES WAY'

### French Hold Chemin-des-Dames For Mile On West End

**WEST FRONT SUMMED UP**

The Allied march on the Western front goes forward apace. The fall of both Cambrai and St. Quentin is imminent, the Allies having won positions dooming both.

The Anglo-Belgian offensive between Dixmude and south of Ypres, commanded by King Albert, is having striking success. The advance is from five to eight miles deep. Dixmude and the Passchendaele Ridge have been taken.

Cambrai is under British fire. South of the city the British and Americans have pushed forward their lines two miles on a twelve-mile front.

In the push north of St. Quentin the British and Americans are on the underground canal near Bellicourt, making the capture of the city certain.

North of the Aisne the Germans are still retreating and the French have gone ahead nearly four miles. They have taken the whole Pinon Forest region and the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames. The heights around St. Gobain and Laon, the pinnacle of the whole German defense system, is yielding after four years.

In the Champagne and the Argonne the going is slower as the enemy is fiercely counter-attacking, but the French have made additional gains, having taken Sainte Marie-a-Py.

**(French Wireless)**

Lyons, September 30, 10 p.m.—The Allied offensive on the Western front continues to develop entirely successfully. On the extreme left the Belgian army, reinforced by French elements and in conjunction with the British under General Plumer, captured powerfully organised German trenches, between Dixmude and Ypres. On Sunday Passchendaele Ridge was taken.

South of St. Quentin General Debeney's army captured the two centers of resistance at Urvillers and Cerisy.

General Mangin's army continued their advance on the Chemin-des-Dames to the extent of six kilometers.

In Champagne General Gouraud's troops captured Sainte Marie-a-Py. They made an advance of more than four kilometers, and hold a portion of the railway from Vouziers to Apremont employed by the Germans for communications with their sector west of the Meuse. The Germans are being violently counter-attacked by the Americans.

**(American Wireless News)**

Washington, September 30.—The Americans have occupied Brieulles and Exermont, west of Verdun.

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, September 29.—Reuter's agency learns on Sunday evening that everything is going well for the Allies in their Western offensives and distinct progress has been made on the whole length of the attacking fronts.

Between Ypres and Dixmude the Allies have progressed four to five

(Continued on Page 13)

## Bulgaria's Conqueror Who Signed Truce

GENERAL D'ESPEREY.

## The Fruits Of Victory Since Tide's Turning

**(French Wireless)**

Lyons, September 30, 10 p.m.—The result of Allied offensives since September 15 is as follows: Offensive by Servians, Greeks, French, British and Italians, over 50,000 prisoners and 350 guns; British attack in Palestine, over 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns; Attack in Champagne by the French, 11,000 prisoners; American attack in the Argonne, over 8,000 prisoners and over 100 guns. British attack at Cambrai, over 22,000 prisoners and 100 guns. Belgian attack at Ypres and Dixmude, over 9,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Total: about 150,000 prisoners and 1,300 guns.

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, September 29.—Since July 18 the Allies have taken over 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine-guns and a huge amount of material. This does not include prisoners taken in Palestine, Macedonia and Mesopotamia.

## Peking Parliament To Resume Sessions

### Will Meet This Week To Take Up Election Of Vice-President

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Peking, September 30.—At a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives this afternoon it was decided to hold a preparatory meeting on October 5 and a formal meeting on October 7 regarding the election of the Vice-President.

**Back Tuan For Vice-President**

General Hsu Shu-cheng is still vigorously working for Premier Tuan Chi-jui for the Vice-Presidency, according to a Peking telegram last night. As members of the An Fu Club is not yet unanimous on the question, a meeting was called yesterday at which the advantages of electing the Premier to the post were discussed.

## Chile's Armed Men On German Vessels

### All Enemy Interned Ships In South American Harbor Occupied

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Santiago, September 27.—Our armed naval base has occupied all the German vessels interned in Chilian harbors.

## Drop In Exchange Cuts Sale Of Liberty Bonds

### Buyers Wait Till Market Stabilises And Day's Subscriptions Are Only G.$57,900

The slump in exchange yesterday had a marked effect on the sale of United States Liberty Bonds and the record subscription of Monday was nearly cut in half. Bonds amounting to G.$57,900 were purchased during the day, bringing the Shanghai total to G.$293,350.

Many buyers delayed their subscriptions because of the flurry in the exchange market following the reception of the news of Bulgaria's collapse. Exchange bankers look for more activity in the market today and if exchange drops further, members of the drive committee anticipate a rush for the American war securities.

The Chinese Committee attended a dinner at the Carlton last night when final plans for the campaign among Chinese were discussed. There was plenty of enthusiasm and many pledges of co-operation and beginning today many Chinese subscriptions are anticipated.

A wall map, showing the daily subscriptions, has been hung in the headquarters at 26 Nanking Road. The curve nears G.$300,000. A separate map will be maintained for North China as soon as returns come from outports. Hankow, the only reporting city, has registered G.$70,000.

"Liberty," a monster St. Bernard dog, was led through the streets yesterday, wearing a blue coat with red border on which gleamed in white "Buy a Bond."

Yesterday's figures:

| Name of Bank. | Subscribers. | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| International Banking Corporation | 301 | G.$174,050 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 30 | 45,750 |
| American Express Co. | 54 | 22,100 |
| Paid into banks in U.S.A. (Direct drafts on U.S.A.) | 9 | 20,450 |
| American-Oriental Bank | 30 | 13,300 |
| Bank Industrielle de Chine | 7 | 10,650 |
| Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank | 4 | 4,000 |
| Yokohama Specie Bank. | 3 | 2,300 |
| Bank of China | 2 | 400 |
| Chartered Bank | 2 | 300 |
| Russo-Asiatic Bank | 1 | 50 |
| | 443 | G.$293,350 |

Subscriptions yesterday.....G.$57,900

## Chancellor Hertling And Von Hintze Quit, Says German Paper

### Former Is Known To Have Gone To Grand Headquarters

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Amsterdam, September 30.—A message from Berlin states that the Vossische Zeitung understands that Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, and Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, have tendered their resignations.

Amsterdam, September 29.—The German Chancellor, Count Hertling, has gone to Grand headquarters.

## Give Dinner Tonight For Mr. Charles Denby

### American Chamber Of Commerce Will Entertain Member Of War Trade Board

The work of the United States War Trade Board and its attempt to promote Chinese-Americans relations will be the subject of an address by Mr. Charles Denby of the War Trade Board at a dinner tonight at 8 o'clock at the Columbia Country Club. The dinner will be given in his honor by the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, members may bring guests.

## No Peace With Peking, Southern Chiefs Rule

### Military Leaders At Chungking Conference Decide To Continue War On North

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Peking, September 30.—The conference of the Southwestern Military leaders held at Chungking on the 25th at which Tang Chi-yao presided resolved to continue hostilities against the North despite the change of President, the forthcoming change of Premiers and the altered political situation in North China.

## Hsu Sends Emissary To Yangtsze Tuchuns

President-Elect Hsu Shih-chang has delegated Mr. Wang Yu-ling to negotiate with the Yangtsze Tuchuns on the present political situation according to a Peking telegram last night. Mr. Wang will proceed to Shanghai in a few days.

**The Weather**

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.7 and the minimum 51.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.7 and 54.3.

## Rumanians In Revolt In Occupied Territory, Says Swiss Report

### German Troops Are Fleeing And Civil Authorities Also Packing Up

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Paris, September 29.—Swiss reports state that the German forces occupying Rumania have begun to retreat and that the German civil authorities in Bucharest are hastily removing the archives. It has been persistently rumored that there has been a general rising of the population of occupied Rumania.

## DAILY PLUNDER RECORD

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Tokio, September 29.—According to reliable information, besides several economic loans concluded between China and Japan, a new advance loan of Y.20,000,000 for building four railways in Manchuria and Mongolia has been signed by the Chinese Government and a syndicate of Japanese bankers. The total length of the line is 1,000 miles and it will cost Y.150,000,000.

Another advance loan for Y.20,000,000 has been concluded by the same parties for building two lines of railway in Shantung, the total length being 460 miles and the cost Y.70,000,000.

Another loan for Y.100,000,000 is expected soon to be concluded for the purpose of providing a fund for China's national steel foundry.

## HUNAN TUCHUN REFUNDS ILLEGAL JAPANESE LOAN

### Chang Ching-yao Says He Will Redeem Predecessor's Mortgage Of Mine

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Peking, September 30.—The Asiatic News agency says that owing to reports of the contracting of a second mortgage on the Chuikoushan antimony mines in Hunan, the Hunanese Members of Parliament telegraphed Chang Ching-yao, the Tuchun, and have received the reply that, instead of a second mortgage, he is negotiating with the Japanese with a view to refunding the Mitsubishi Loan of $3,000,000, which was advanced on a contract illegally carried out by Han Yen-sai during the time he was acting in the dual capacity of Military and Civil Governor of Hunan, adding that such contract was never authorised by either the Central Government or the Hunan Provincial Assembly.

## EZRA TRIAL OCTOBER 14

The trial of Messrs. Ellis and Judah I. Ezra, on charges of conspiracy, has been set for October 14 at the British Supreme Court.

## 'Whippet' Tanks Create Havoc In British Offensive

Hundreds of these new British tanks, called "whippets," preceded the infantry in the opening of the second great Allied offensive, launched in Picardy by Marshal Haig. The "whippets" created havoc among the German ranks, flattening out machine-gun nests, grinding the crews into the mud, and causing a complete rout of the Huns. The photo shows the style of "whippet" tank used so successfully by the British in Picardy.

## WILSON BEFORE SENATE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

### Must Be Granted As Essential To Prosecution Of War, He Says

**(American Wireless News)**

Washington, September 30.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—President Wilson addressed the Senate urging the extension of the right of suffrage to women. In part, he said:

"I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the Constitutional Amendment proposing the extension of the right of suffrage to women as vitally essential to the prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. It is our duty to win the war and if you remove every obstacle that stands in our way we shall win.

"Through many channels I have been made aware of what the plain struggling workaday folks are thinking, upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragic war falls. They are looking to the great and powerful nations of democracy of the west to lead them to the day for which they have waited and they think in their hearts that democracy means that the women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them.

"If we reject a measure like this, in ignorant defiance of what a war has brought forth and of what they have seen but we have not, they will cease to follow or to trust us. This war could not have been fought either by ourselves or by other nations engaged in it if it had not been for the services of women—services rendered in every sphere, not merely in the fields of effort in which we have been accustomed to see them work but where men have worked and upon the very outskirts and even in the battle itself.

"I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle. And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the solution of great problems which we should settle immediately. We shall need them in our affairs as we have never needed them before. We need the sympathy and the insight and the clear moral instinct of the women of the world."

## Son Of Chinese Editor Is Officer In U. S. Army

### Mr. Edward G. Chew Of San Francisco Commissioned As Second Lieutenant

**(American Wireless News)**

San Francisco, Cal., September 30.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mr. Edward G. Chew, a native son of California, son of Dr. Ng Poons-chew, the well known lecturer and editor of the Chun Sai Yat Po, a local Chinese daily, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States army.

## AUSTRALIANS FORCE PASSAGE OVER JORDAN

### Turks Driven From Upper River After Putting Up Fierce Resistance

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, September 29.—A British official despatch from Palestine reports:

Throughout the 27th the enemy resisted in the Lake Tiberius area, holding the crossings of the upper Jordan at Jisr-Benat-Yakub and Mezerib Deraa. A brigade of Australian Lighthorse in the evening forced the passage of the river south of Jisr-Benat-Yakub and on the morning of the 28th the enemy was driven out from his positions along the upper Jordan. We are crossing to the left bank and have commenced to repair the bridge.

Our cavalry overcame the resistance of the Turks at Irbid and Erremte on the morning of the 28th, drove the enemy northwards through Mezered and effected a junction with King Hussein's Arabs at Deraa.

The latter captured the stations at Ezra and Ghazale and entered Deraa and Sheikh Saad, 16½ miles northwestward of Deraa, on the 27th, taking 1,500 prisoners.

In conjunction with the Arabs we were approaching Mezerib on the evening of the 28th.

In the southern area by the 28th we had captured 5,700 prisoners and twenty-eight guns in the operations eastward of Jordan and were in contact about el Kastal, 14½ miles southward of Amman, on the 28th with the leading Turkish troops retreating from Maan.

Up to the evening of the 27th 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns had been counted.

London, September 29.—Special services of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks were held in London today.

## METZ GOVERNOR REMOVED

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, September 28.—A telegram from the Hague states that General Oven, who has been Governor of Metz since 1911, has been removed from his post, with the Order of Merit, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

## Russian Communique Tells Of Reverses

### Bolsheviki Suffer Defeats On Northern Front And Against Czecho-Slovaks

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Amsterdam, September 29.—A message from Moscow states that a Russian communique issued on the 25th admits that the fighting on the Northern front has been unfavorable to the Soviet troops who are retiring at various points and that strong forces of Czecho-Slovaks on the Eastern front are advancing on Alajevsk from two sides.

## MUST EVACUATE ALL TERRITORY IT HAS OCCUPIED

### Delegates From Sofia Meet General D'Esperey And Agree To Terms

### HOSTILITIES CEASE

### Control Of Railways Is Taken Over Immediately By Allies

### BERLIN IS GLOOMY

### Germany's Most Serious Hour Has Struck, All Papers Agree

**(American Wireless News)**

Washington, September 30.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Allies have signed a convention with Bulgaria and hostilities ceased at noon today, Bulgaria giving the Allies control of all railways.

**(French Wireless To Reuter)**

Lyons, September 30, 10 p.m.—An armistice was signed on September 30 between the General-in-Chief commanding the Eastern Army and the Bulgarian delegates who accepted all the conditions laid down by the High Command. As a first condition, the Bulgarians evacuate the territory which they occupy.

Lyons, September 30, 10 p.m.—The Bulgarian Army is in a condition of demoralisation similar to the Turkish in Palestine.

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, September 30, 4 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally.

Paris, September 29.—The Bulgarian envoys Liaptcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, General Loukoff, the Commander of the 2nd Army, and Monsieur Radeff, an ex-Cabinet Minister, arrived at Salonika yesterday evening to discuss the conditions of an armistice. General d'Esperey, the Allied Generalissimo, receives them today.

**Sofia's Official Statement**

London, September 28.—The following official announcement in Sofia leaves no doubt that the Bulgarian request for an armistice comes from a representative quarter:

"In view of the conjunction of circumstances which has recently arisen and after the position had been jointly discussed with all the competent authorities, the Bulgarian Government, desiring to end the bloodshed, has empowered the Generalissimo of her field armies to propose to the Entente Generalissimo at Salonika a cessation of hostilities in order to begin negotiations with the object of concluding an armistice and peace."

**Ministers Explain Action**

Copenhagen, September 27.—A message from Sofia dated the 26th states that the Parties of the Ministerial Bloc published the following note:

"In accord with the Parties of the Bloc, the Government, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, made an official offer of an armistice to the adversary.

"The Parties of the Bloc invite the army and population to maintain the military and public discipline which is so necessary for a happy issue in these times and which is decisive for the recently begun work of peace.

"Parliament is convoked for the 30th."

**Germans Try To Allay Anxiety**

Amsterdam, September 27.—Speaking in the Reichstag, Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Germany and Austria are throwing all their available reserves into Bulgaria. The situation, however, remained critical. He endeavored to convince the Reichstag that the proposal for an armistice had caused great indignation in Bulgaria.

On the suggestion of Admiral von Hintze the Reichstag decided not to discuss the Bulgarian situation in public.

**Crown Council Meets In Vienna**

Amsterdam, September 29.—A message from Vienna stated that a Crown Council was held yesterday.

over which the Emperor presided, to discuss the events in Bulgaria.

The Premier, Dr. Hussarek, informed the representatives of the press that the reports of a change in the attitude of Austria-Hungary were absolutely unfounded.

**German Press Despondent**

Amsterdam, September 29.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, referring to Bulgaria's request for an armistice, says that it is useless to gloss over this news. If the sentinel at an important side-gate deserts his post and allows the enemy to enter, this creates a serious situation for the defenders of the front wall.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that Germany's most serious hour appears to have struck.

Amsterdam, September 28.—The German newspapers are very nervous regarding Bulgaria and they assert that heavy reinforcements of German troops are being rushed there in order to strengthen the pro-German elements.

The Lokal Anzeiger, Vossische Zeitung, Berliner Tageblatt and Germania exhort the German nation to be calm in this fateful hour.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that communications with Constantinople must be maintained at all costs.

The Vorwarts says: "From the day of Matinoff's appointment it was well known in political circles that our alliance was in the greatest danger. In addition to the pro-entente sentiments of Matinoff's cabinet there is an extraordinary ardent desire for peace on the part of the people, whose food for months has been a crumbling indigestible maize bread. Even if the supporters of the alliance with the Central Powers regain the upper hand there can be no illusion regarding the value of the preservation of the alliance for Germany."

**German Front May Collapse**

After referring to the possibility of a collapse of the German defense on the Western front the Vorwarts concludes; "The hour has arrived to speak plainly. It is no longer a question of conquests but of obtaining a peace without unbearable burdens. The Government must do its utmost to go to the conference table as speedily as possible."

The Neue Freie Press of Vienna says that Austria has taken measures to ensure reinforcements reaching the Bulgarians as early as possible and it declares that the retreating Bulgars are getting in touch with the Austrians. Albania has been removed from the control of the Bulgarian command. The journal assumes that a new front will be established ensuring communications of the Central Powers with the east.

The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung states that as a result of the alarming news from Bulgaria the Austrian Premier, Dr Hussarek, summoned the party leaders and discussed the advisability of convoking the Reichsrath. It is rumored that Dr. Hussarek has been ordered to form a Coalition Ministry

The Hungarian Premier has arrived in Vienna.

A Bulgarian official communique dated the 26th reports:

The Bulgarian units westwards of the Vardar continue their movement northward according to plan.

**British Press Views**

London, September 28.—Commenting on the Bulgarian proposal, the English newspapers, while considering an armistice an unnecessary preliminary to the discussion recognise the advantage of a separate peace but insist on the full carrying out of the Allied policy in the Balkans and the safeguarding of the interests of Servia, Rumania and Greece.

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "If Bulgaria wants to negotiate, we are willing but it is not likely that an armistice will be granted."

The Daily Telegraph remarks that the Allies won't be tricked but the fewer enemies the better.

The Daily Mail says that the only possible guarantees are the surrender of the Bulgarian armies and the submission of the Bulgarian peoples.

The Daily Press says that the proposal deserves most earnest consideration.

The Daily Express comments that the Allies will not pay too big a price for the distinct advantage of a separate peace. They willl not forget Servia and Greece.

The Times remarks that it is for the commanders in the field to deal with the proposal. "If the Bulgarians will desert their allies and leave us free to carry out Balkan policy they will be well advised to say so."

Official Servian circles in London are strongly opposed to an armistice.

**Last Of Fighting**

London, September 28.—A Greek official communique reports:

The Greeks have reached Veles Ridge and occupied the road debouching from it to northward of Lake Doiran.

The official despatch from the British headquarters at Salonika reports:

Our advance continues. The Greeks are pushing eastwards along the Belashitza range while Anglo-Greek forces are moving on Petric along the valley of the Strumica. Several guns have been captured.

London, September 29.—A Servian official communique reports:

We have taken Mont Plachkavicha and are approaching Caravofelo and St. Nicholas.

We are now northward of Veles.

Big fires are to be observed around Uskub,

Up to the present the Servians alone have captured 160 guns.

Rome, September 29.—An official despatch from Macedonian headquarters reports:

We have overcome the obstinate resistance of the enemy, advanced across the rugged massif of Mont Baba and broken the strong resistance of the enemy rearguards in the region westward of Krusevo.

We continued our forward march on both sides of the Krusevo-Cer Road and occupied Pribilchi and Kocista.

## WOMEN ASSUME CARE OF U.S. SAILORS' WIVES

### Club At First Meeting Decides To Accept Responsibility For Fighting Men's Families

Wives and families of enlisted men in the fighting forces of the United States will be cared for by the Social Service Committee of the American Woman's Club, the members co-operating with the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross. The announcement was made at the first American Woman's Club meeting of the year, held yesterday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe.

Mrs. C. F. Remer, chairman of the Social Service Committee, who will be in charge of the work, urged co-operation of the club members and told of individual cases where families have had difficulty through the failure of sending Navy pay allotments from Washington.

The Social Service committee will also look after packing and sorting Red Cross garments intended for refugees in Siberia.

The need for greater interest in Red Cross work by members of the Woman's Club was emphasised by Mrs. H. H. Arnold, who gave an interesting resume of the work accomplished in the local workrooms. Prof. C. H. Robertson of the National Lecture Committee of the Y.M.C.A. gave a short talk on the situation in Russia.

Eight new members were added and 75 were present at yesterday's session.

After reviewing the progress of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross, Mrs. Arnold made a plea for more workers. Of the 250 club members, 165 are not helping in the workrooms, Mrs. Arnold said. Fifteen women are needed daily from nine to noon and from two to five in the afternoon.

Mrs. Arnold lauded the male Americans of the Settlement for joining the Special Constables or Shanghai Volunteer Corps and called upon the women to follow the example and give a portion of their time at either the Kiangse Road or Hongkew workrooms of the American Red Cross.

In discussing the Russian situation, Prof. Robertson insisted that the Russian question must be settled before the war can be ended, as Russia must be with the Allies. He told of the Bolshevik advance to Vladivostok and the subsequent defeat of the Bolshevik forces.

Following piano solos by Mrs. Taylor and vocal numbers by Miss McConnell, Mrs. Lunt, the chairman, introduced Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, who brought greetings from women war workers in the United States.

Reports of committees were then heard. Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Gregory, for the Literary Department, announced the courses of study for the year. "China" and "The Iliad" will occupy the attention of the members registering for work in the department on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The department will meet at the Carlton at 4:30 o'clock.

Mrs. G. F. Ashley, for the Music Department, announced special programs for December 3, February 5 and February 18. The first will include Indian and negro music.

Mrs. Overton of the Social Department reported that the Christmas Social is planned for December 17. A children's entertainment will be given.

Mrs. Jackson reported that the American Red Cross has received a gift of a Broadwood piano to be raffled for the benefit of the Shanghai Chapter. The instrument is on exhibition at Liberty Loan headquarters, 26 Nanking Road.

## THIS SOUNDS LIKE CHINA BUT IT'S WEST SIBERIA

### Omsk, Tomsk And Vladivostok Factions Pile Up Political Mess Past Understanding

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Vladivostok, September 30.—M. Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk Government, received a telegram yesterday from Omsk regarding the state of affairs there. It explains that in the first instance the highest state authority belonged to the Council of Ministers, which, on September 20, consisted of M. Vologodsky, M. Serebrinnikoff, M. Michailoff, M. Shatiloff, M. Patushinsky and M. Krutovsky. Of these, M. Vologodsky was in the Far East, M. Serebrinnikoff was at the Congress of Ufa as the representative of the Omsk Government, M. Shatiloff was in Tomsk, and M. Patushinsky was in Krasnoyarsk. Only M. Michailoff was in Omsk, acting as President of the Administrative Council of Deputy Ministers which had been constituted by the Council of Ministers previous to their departure from Omsk.

On September 19, M. Shatiloff, the Minister for Affairs of the Native Races; M. Krutovsky, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Jakusheff, the President of the Tomsk Duma, arrived at Omsk.

At a conference on the 20th M. Krutovsky and M. Shatiloff denounced the policy of the Administrative Council and announced their intention of bringing M. Novoseloff into the Council with the full powers of a Minister.

On the night of the 21st M. Krutovsky, M. Shatiloff, M. Yakusheff and M. Novoseloff were arrested by the Commandant of Omsk on a charge of conspiracy against the Government. M. Novoseloff was shot while being conveyed to prison.

The arrests were effected without the cognisance of M. Michailoff, who telegraphed the commander of the Russian army at Ufa for authority to arrest the Commandant of Omsk, which was done. On the 24th the Military Controller at Omsk arrested M. Gratzinoff, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and attempted to arrest M. Michailoff acting in pursuance of the instructions of the Chief Military Command at Tchelabinsk.

A High Commission composed of three members of the Cabinet and a representative of the Czecho-Slovak army is investigating the incident.

A later telegram states that M. Krutovsky and M. Shatiloff have resigned their portfolios and have been released from arrest. M. Patushinsky has also resigned.

The exact circumstances surrounding the death of M. Novoseloff cannot yet be ascertained. He was a member of the Vladivostok Government but for West Siberia immediately communications were opened.

Even from official reports coming in here regarding the situation in the west the only deduction possible, unless the elements there are stiffened by Allied influence backed by military aid, is that there is a growing contingency of a relapse into conditions subversive to Allied policy.

The energies of the Czecho-Slovaks are entirely employed in holding the enemy at bay on the Volga and Ural fronts. Their position is tragic, with a treacherous enemy in their front intent upon their destruction and their rear endangered by political dissensions while Vladivostok is full of diplomats and American infantrymen satiated with their *dolce far niente* in the Far East and burning to win laurels in the direction of the Volga.

The position of the Ufa Directoire is uncertain. In a conversation here today a member of the Siberian Government, replying to a question regarding the attitude of the Omsk Government towards the Directoire, said:

"If the Directoire shows that it is competent to exercise supreme power we will recognise it."

The central pivot of Siberian politics is the Tomsk Duma, which was convened soon after the Revolution by various ultra-radicals Soldiers' Committees and Labor Councils to draw up a constitution for an autonomous Siberia. The whole body was dispersed by the Bolsheviki at the time of the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly at Petrograd. When the Czecho-Slovaks ousted the Bolsheviki the Duma resumed its sessions and established its executive government at Omsk, which by degrees became supplemented by men of Right Wing tendencies who were out of sympathy with the Tomsk Duma as a consequence of which two parties were formed. The Duma Party resolved to reconstitute the Omsk Government and the Right Wing party wished to dissolve the Tomsk Duma which situation resolved itself into the recent crisis.

A telegram now received here states that the Tomsk Duma has adjourned in compliance with an Order in Council of the Omsk Government.

**Japanese Troops Reach Objective**

Tokio, September 30.—War Office official. The troops from Habarovsk which were sent down the Amur reached their objective on September 24.

The name of the objective, however, is withheld.

Tokio, September 30.—War Office official. The troops at Vladivostok and under the command of the Governor-General of Kwangtung Territory have been honored with an Imperial Rescript which expresses high appreciation of the speedy success attained and also utters a warning concerning the distant date of the ultimate achievement of success, advising the necessity for preparedness by taking every possible care for preserving health against the climate and other factors.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY OPPOSES OPIUM DEAL

### Shanghai Association Unanimously Condemns Action Of The Chinese Government

Registering disapproval and condemnation of the "opium deal," the Shanghai Missionary Association at its first meeting of the year yesterday passed a resolution urging the Chinese government to adhere to the high moral and humane policy of complete eradication of the opium vice.

The resolution, proposed by Rev. I. Mason and seconded by Rev. J. W. Crofoot, follows:

"Resolved that the Shanghai Missionary Association has heard with profound regret of the revival of opium growing and opium smoking in many parts of China and especially regrets the purchase of stocks of opium in Shanghai by certain agents of the government at Peking with a view to retailing the drug. This association, at its first meeting since the so-called 'opium deal' has been made public, wishes to place on record its disapproval and vigorous condemnation of the said transaction and would earnestly urge the Chinese Government to adhere to the high moral and humane policy of complete eradication of the opium vice, and so save its people from any recurrence of the terrible evils so well known from the experience of the past."

Mr. N. E. B. Ezra delivered an address on "Jewish Nationalism" which was followed by an interesting discussion.

## *Mr. Sammons Returns From Home Oct. 19*

Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General, returns from the United States October 19. Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, arrives at Yokohama Friday, enroute to Peking.


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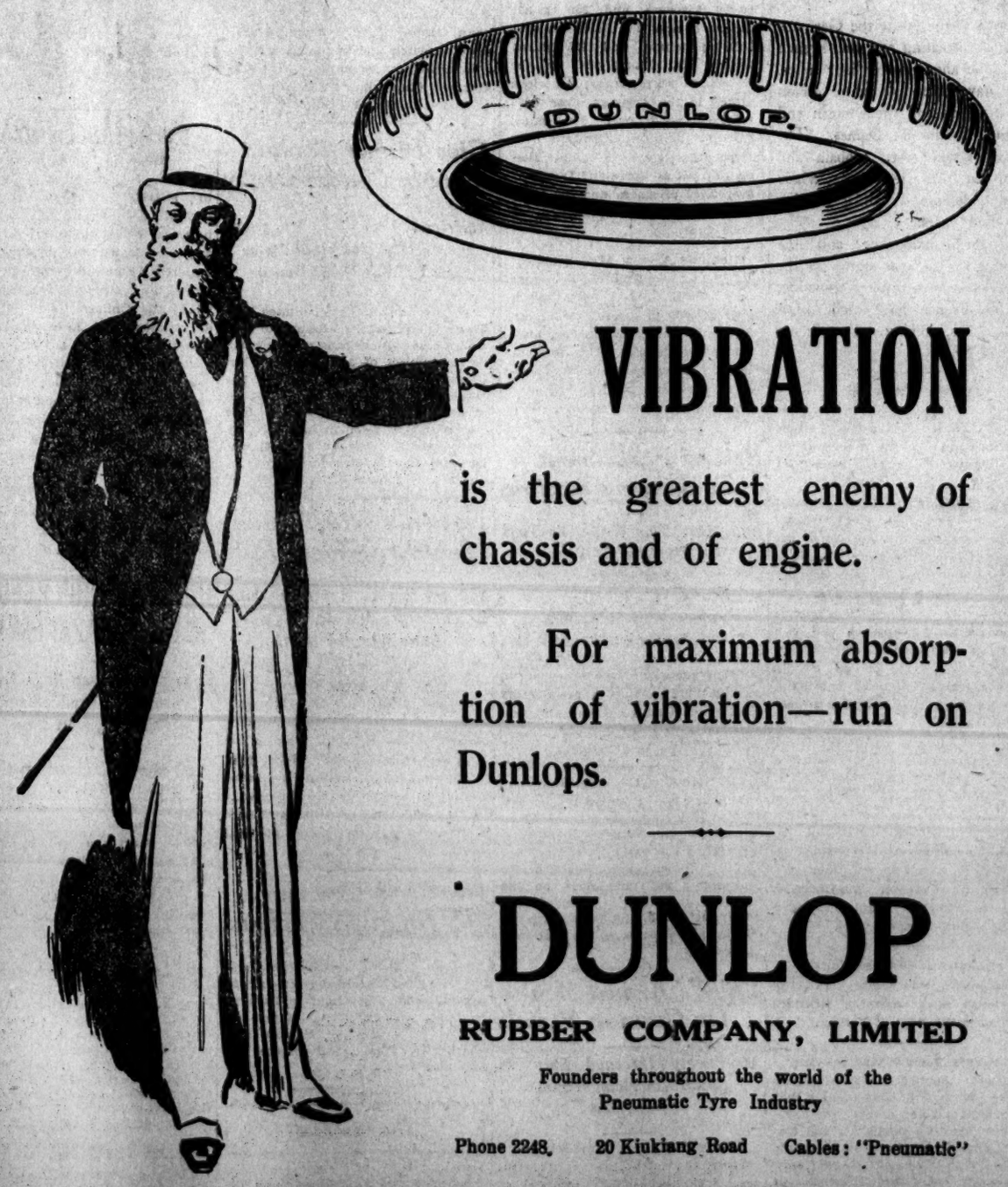


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# Lest We Forget!

HE who can forget the little ones that lie mangled fifty fathoms deep under the shattered hulk of the Lusitania — who has no reverence for the dead and their devotion, no prayer for the dying and their anguish, no pity for the bereaved and the broken — whose blood is not quickened by their perils, whose heart is not softened by their pains — who reads unmoved of blasted homes and wasted countrysides, of desolated cities and desecrated shrines, of heroic Belgium, overrun but not conquered, of epic France and the noble dead that lie buried there — the great dead that fought and the innocent dead that merely wept and waited — he who can forget these things, or be indifferent to the sacrifices and the sorrows, the bereavements and the burdens of Freedom's Gethsemanes — that man is a Hun at heart, for the crimes that none but a Hun can commit, none but a Hun can forget!

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# CHAPLAIN FAVORS EXTERMINATING FOE

## Rev. George A. Griffith Declares Germany Should Be Devastated For Army's Cruelties

## WANTS BERLIN DESTROYED

## Officer Of Fifth Field Artillery Says All Our Soldiers Share His View

New York, August 12.—The Rev. George A. Grifith, a Baltimore Protestant Episcopal clergyman serving as Chaplain with the 5th Field Artillery, the regiment that fired America's first shot in the war, has written a letter to Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, a prominent Baltimorean, which was printed in full in the current issue of the Manufacturers' Record, in which he discusses at length cruelties inflicted by the Germans upon civilians and soldiers.

"I feel," he says, "that I express the sentiment of those who have seen and heard over here, when I say that were I in America today, priest as I am, I should do my best to have put to death any boche in America or any so-called American who would apologise in any way for what the boche has done.

"All that you have heard in America about them does not approximate the truth. There are little children right here in France with their little stumps of hands; there were some not far from my last camp, and young men with all the fingers of their right hand cut off. The other day a British officer and three Tommies told me that a short time ago they went as an advance party into a little village from which the boche had been driven back, and in a large room there were four young Canadians crucified, one on each wall of the room. Also, when I was with the British they told me the boches had taken young Belgian and French girls into their first line trenches and tortured them until their screams made the Scotch and the Canadians so crazed they would go over into the machine-gun nests which the boche had set up, using the women screams as a decoy.

"And I have it on the word of a British officer that they have stood (the officers) with guns leveled at their men to keep them from going over when the women scream, and being needlessly slaughtered. I cannot tell you what the Tommies told me they found when they drove these hell-fiends out of these positions; it is too awful even to think about. I also have it on the word of one of the greatest French Abbies that the boche were specially instructed to destroy convents—and kill or outrage the nuns—and he says that all through France and Belgium are ruined convents, and that the nuns were given to the soldiers to be outraged in the camps.

"These are not isolated cases nor abnormal conditions, which prevail here and there where troops were drunk or without restraint. Go along the French or British front, and the only conclusion you arrive at is that they are just the ground principle of boche efficiency in action. I don't believe there is one of us here who wouldn't like to be home. But there is not one of us here, I believe, who does not want to see Bocheland devastated from one end to the other, with Berlin a blackened ruin—with boche exterminated, militarists and all, before we come home.

**Favors Extermination**

"It is American blood that is flowing now, and God grant it may give America some strength to realise what we are up against. To talk of terms until the boche is exterminated is to league with Satan for a corner in hell. Privations, sacrifices! What can you do at home to compare with what these men of ours are doing over here? Meatless days, wheatless days, sugarless days, good women knitting, benefits for the Red Cross—or all your social diversions with a charitable object sandwiched in!

"When you are out on a shell swept hill and the shells are going by like bats out of hell, as the soldiers say, and it's dark as the grave, and every man, God bless him! stands strong and true, camouflaging all his own feelings for your sake and for the sake of what he has back home, meatless days and wheatless days, and Liberty Bond campaigns seem cheap as your support of him in such an hour.

"Loathe the boche—preach against him—work against him, wherever he is, ostracise him socially and commercially. Take no chance—even though his reputation for loyalty has been a long-standing one. The leopard cannot change his spots—neither can the boche demon lose his horns. I'm begging you now—as the boche are trying to murder us—to help wake every one up to the fact that America must realise what the world is facing over here. Can't you see it—can't America see it—how everything is hanging in the balance—and I know that the weight which shall cast it down is when your loathing for the boche will so burn in you as to make you count nothing—consider nothing—but his extermination."

**Denounces The 'Uplifters'**

The writer evidently has not a very high regard for some of the "uplift" work being done by Americans, for he has this to say:

"Life moved rapidly in the camps; it was a constant procession of soldiers and all of the multitudinous folk who come over here to do Young Men's Christian Association stunts. Actors, actresses, musicians, poor ones, good ones, high brows, low brows, they are all turned into the Young Men's Christian Association entertainment machine and give more or less satisfaction. Then one meets constantly the American social worker. As you have to be hooked up to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Red Cross or the army to get gas for your machine, they generally hitch to one of these, though sometimes the connection is so slight as to be scarcely apparent. Many of these are doing splendid work along the best lines, but, of course, there is the crowd who works around Nice and the southern part in the winter and hears the call for a moral uplift in Britany and the coast towns when the weather gets warm. This bunch will be spanked and sent back home, where they belong, as soon as the work passes out of the sentimental stage. There were three arrived the other day in Paris from Central New York—well intentioned, I am sure, with a Ford—but no knowledge of French and no gas. They wanted, I believe, to 'mother' the boys in the trenches—but trenches being bad places for women—they finally wished them on some refugee work in the railroad station—where they could get in everybody's way and run back and forth to the interpreters. It was decided that their work was as constructive as Morcellin's the clown's at the Hippodrome. They went home with their Ford, and you may have the privilege of hearing them describe their life in the trenches somewhere in Baltimore."

# *New Jewish Nation Theme At Saturday Club Tiffin*

## Speakers Talk In Optimistic Tone Of A Rejuvenated Palestine, Freed Of Turkish Yoke

A good crowd, including quite a number of representative members of the local Jewish community, gathered at the Carlton yesterday at the Saturday Club tiffin to hear three interesting talks on the Jewish national movement. The speakers of the day were Judge C. S. Lobingier, who presided at the tiffin; Mr. D. I. Sandelson, a very active worker in the movement who is now in the Far East on British Government business, and the Rev. Frank Rawlinson.

Developments in Palestine during the past ten months, the period in which the Holy Land has been reclaimed from the Turk, formed the theme of Judge Lobingier's introductory talk. He told in a succinct but comprehensive speech of the work of the British arms in clearing the country, of Mr. Balfour's declaration for a Jewish national home and of the industrial and educational progress already made by the Jewish leaders toward the rejuvenation and upbuilding of their native land. The lands retrieved from Turkish oppression were being restored, he said, emigration was beginning from Russia and other lands and many projects for the development of the country were under way.

"If only a handful of years ago I had spoken to you of an independent Jewish Palestine you would have regarded me as an enthusiastic visionary," said Mr. Sandelson. "Now, however, Palestine is happily delivered from Turkish Government. Therefore, it may be asked, who will deny the right of the Jewish people to regain their own soil, in fulfilment of their hopes for 2,000 years? Which nation has shown a greater will to live or has paid a greater sacrifice or heavier toll of blood for the preservation of its national ideals?"

Mr. Sandelson spoke of Jewish contributions to civilisation and emphasised the spirit of patriotism for their adopted lands which imbued those living in free countries. But even this patriotism, he continued, could not be expected to inspire so deep a love for their present homes as the love for the native land. Many would be flocking back to their historic homeland soon. Particulary large emigrations, the speaker said, might be expected from Russia and southeastern Europe, so large in fact that it was probable the situation would be difficult to cope with. Mr. Sandelson spoke feelingly of the vital necessity for regenerating and rejuvenating the soil of the Holy Land, a task of honor for which no better fitted people than the Jewish people could be found.

"It would be a crime against mankind," he declared, "if the total neglect of that country experienced under Turkish rule were tolerated longer than necessary. Turkey had a greater destructive genius in peace times than in war."

The speaker then cited the value of an independent and rejuvenated Palestine as an economic force. He touched on the subject of form of government which he forecast as one of peace and progress.

"I can see the part which the Jewish nation will play in the family of nations," he concluded. "It will be a spiritual and a political as it is a geographical link between many countries. I can see the Jewish Palestine as a natural interpreter between the East and the West, not merely for the receiving and transmission of ideas but by producing something in itself as a nation of constructive genius."

The re-nationalisation of the Jewish race was seen by Mr. Rawlinson as the third great experiment of modern history. The first he described as the diffused power for civilisation of the British empire, the second as America's experiment with a group gathered to itself to weld a civilisation.

"And here we see the result of a people scattered for 2,000 years, once again come together to build up a state of civilisation," he said. He continued with a summary of the things which civilisation owed to Jewish genius and effort and traced the achievements which might be expected from a reunited people with a world-wide experience of twenty centuries.

"We future members of the United States of the World," he concluded, "not only sympathise with the Jewish National Movement but stand ready to assist in every possible way."


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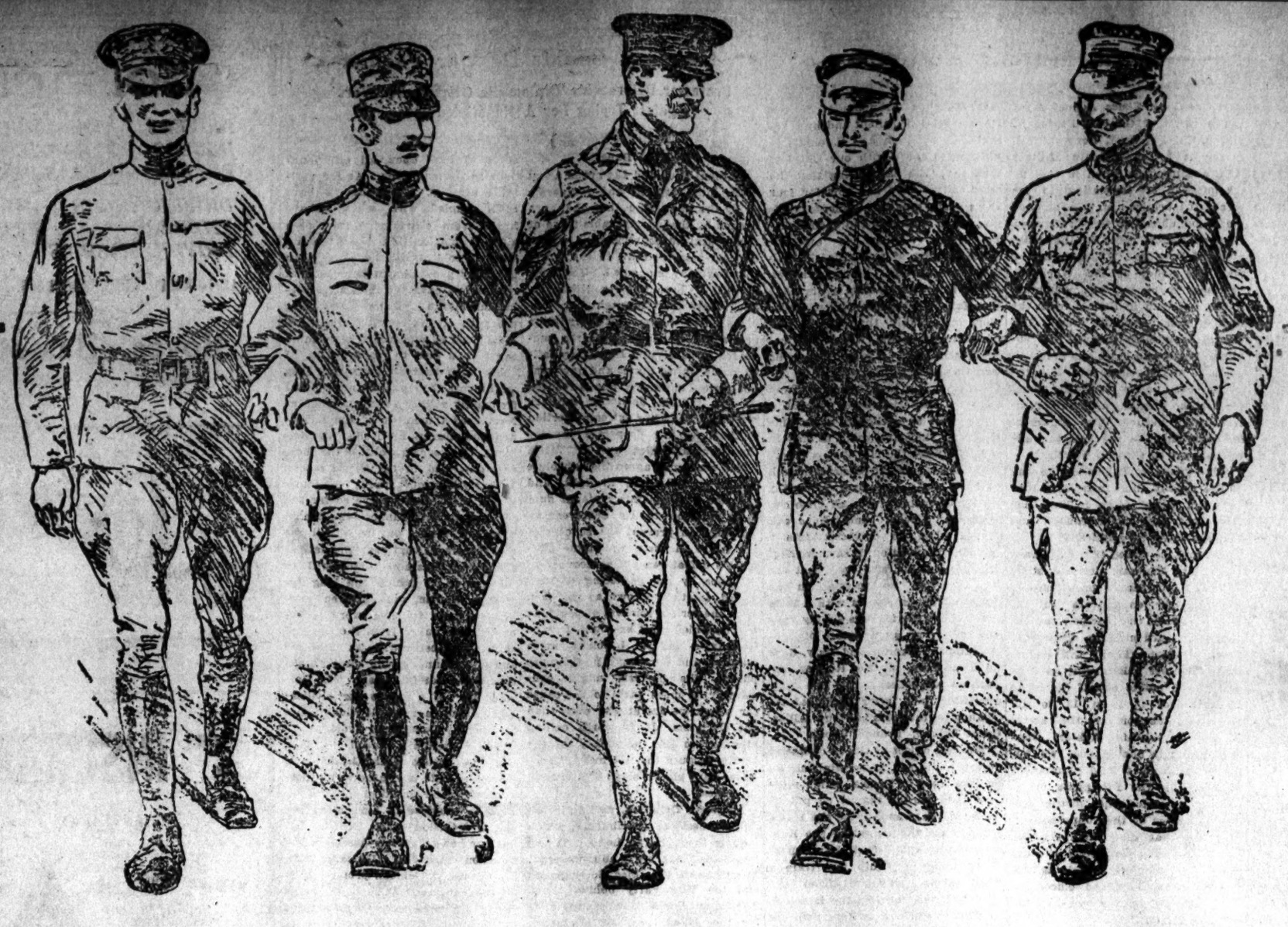

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**Liberty Loan Committee**

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

*The China Press*

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers)

WEATHER

*Fine weather with fresh to strong monsoon along the coast. The typhoon of the Pacific seems progressing towards the Ballintang Channel.*

## DEATH

LEE: On Septmber 30, 1918, Mary Willoughby Lee, aged 10 years, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Claude M. Lee, American Church Mission, Wusih. Funeral at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Wednesday, October 2, 4.30 p.m.

19554.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 2, 1918

## Bulgaria Quits

GENERAL d'Esperey's swift and sure stroke in the Balkans has had the full effect that Generalissimo Foch planned. Bulgaria, broken and bleeding, has quit, and in quitting she has accepted the conditions laid down by the Allies without reservation. Thus at one stroke Germany has been deprived of one of her Allies and cut off from another, for the road to Turkey lies through Bulgaria, and the Berlin to Bagdad dream of the Kaiser is turned into a nightmare.

None realises better than Germany what it means to have her communication with Turkey interrupted at this crucial hour, when the destinies of the Central Empires are in the melting pot following the triple disaster sustained in such rapid succession by Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, to say nothing of the reverses sustained by Germany on the Western front, and the greater reverses in store for her, judging from the trend of pre sent events. We are undoubtedly on the eve of great news, and the flags of the Allied nations promise to be very much in evidence for some time to come.

We feel justified in anticipating an almost instant reaction of the Bulgarian disaster. Indeed, a reaction has already taken place in Rumania. Swiss reports state that the German forces occupying Rumania have begun to retreat and that the German civil authorities in Bucharest are hastily removing the archives. It is persistently rumored that there has been a general rising of the population of occupied Rumania.

There can be little doubt that the collapse of Germany cannot be very far off now. The Socialist German newspaper Vorwarts lays its finger on the pulse of German public opinion when it states, according to one of the Reuter messages received yesterday, that it is no longer a question of conquests, but of making a peace without unbearable burdens. The Central Powers are urged to go to the conference table as speedily as possible.

The result of the Allied offensives since September 15 is as follows: Offensive by the Servians, Greeks, French, British and Italians, over 50,000 prisoners and 350 guns; British attack in Palestine, over 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns; attack in Champagne by the French, 11,000 prisoners; American attack in the Argonne, over 8,000 prisoners and over 100 guns; British attack at Cambrai, over 22,000 prisoners and 100 guns; Belgian and British attack at Ypres and Dixmude, over 9,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Total, about 150,000 prisoners and 1,300 guns. Since July 18, the Allies have taken over 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine-guns and a huge amount of war material. This does not include the prisoners taken in Palestine, Macedonia and Mesopotamia.

Such a heavy toll has been exacted of the enemies of humanity within recent weeks that it cannot fail to dismay the people of Germany, and unless the latter is bent on committing suicide she will soon be suing for peace unconditionally in the same manner that Bulgaria has done. Not long ago Germany was proudly boasting of the strength and durability of the alliance of the Central Empires, yet today the German boast has been falsified by Bulgaria's surrender to the organised might of the Allies.

Bulgaria has proved to be the first member of the Central Powers' Alliance to crack under the hammer-strokes of the Allied forces. Can anyone doubt for an instant that Turkey, and then Austria, will follow.

We think it is not enough merely to fly our flags occasionally in celebration of victory. Why cannot 10 minutes be set apart some day for the concerted ringing of all the bells and tooting of all the sirens in town and harbor? Let's make a noise about it!

## General March's Testimony

(*New York Times August 17*)

The views of General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, were naturally sought by the Senate Military Affairs Committee when it took up the question of legislation to increase the armies of the United States by changing the draft ages. General March reflected the judgment of President Wilson in saying that "the policy of the War Department is to put the maximum number of men in France, with the idea of shortening the war." The maximum number cannot be obtained unless the draft age is lowered to 18 and raised to 45. It is the young men under 21 who would furnish the greater part of the reinforcements needed. The argument for using them in the field was admirably put by General March:

"The young men between 18 and 20 are usually not married; they have not settled down in life; they have not any incumbrances, and they are better off physically."

It might be added that they want to get into the war with irresistible ardor. A very large proportion of the volunteer enlistments for the Regular Army, the Marines, and the National Guard must be credited to the youngsters. There will be no more volunteer enlistments, as General March points out, if the range of draft ages is from 18 to 45. Upon the question of the better physique of youthful fighters General March is one of our best authorities, for as a field commander of troops in the Philippine insurrection he tested the mettle and staying power of the young soldier. It is true that older men stabilise and restrain the youngsters in every army—who so indispensable as seasoned non-commissioned officers?—but youth will not be denied in the shock of battle.

General March said the irrefutable thing when he declared that "the only way that Germany can be whipped is by America going in with her whole strength." The amendment to the draft law as proposed would make 2,300,000 additional fighting men available for service in France. Thus the strength of our armies "over there" would be raised to about 4,000,300 men. Obviously General March was speaking of combatants, for by June 30, 1919, America should have considerably more than 4,000,000 men in uniform. General March is right when he says that "the freshness and vigor of our troops is the greatest single military asset the Allies have." Perhaps the future tense would have been better. It is not easy, in view of the splendid work done by General Mangin's Frenchmen in the Rheims-Soissons salient and by Marshal Haig's British and Colonials in Picardy, to agree with our Chief of Staff that "the hammering that the other nations have had now for four years has greatly lowered their energy and freshness and their fighting power." There is an excellent system of rest relief in both the French and British armies. Never in four desperate years have they fought better, more heroically, more indomitably, than in the two offensives which the world has recently witnessed. To emphasise the waning power of the troops of our Allies is hardly just to them. They have the experience of veterans, which must be reckoned as invaluable, and they are going to stay in the fight until the last shot is fired.

Do we understand General March to have no professional sympathy with the despatch of a small American force to Siberia and European Russia when he declares: "As a military proposition I say, without any qualification whatever, that the idea of trying to re-establish an Eastern front in Russia with a little handful of Americans is simply ridiculous;" or as an advocate of concentration in France and Italy, does he disapprove of the Russian expedition altogether? We are now committed to it, after prolonged resistance to the plea of our Allies, Great Britain, France, Japan.

The real object of the co-operative enterprise is not to re-establish an Eastern front in Russia, which military men hardly regard as practicable, but to wrench loose the Hun's clutch upon the throat of the Russian people and defeat the purpose of Germany to equip and train a great army, recruited from the wretched, the starving, the hopeless, to fight in German uniforms on the Western front. Even now Germany is organising and drilling all who can be induced to join her colors. Many commissions have been distributed. The Germans are working energetically to accomplish their design. It can be foiled only by the military and economic intervention of the Western Allies, the purpose of which is to rally Russian freemen to the standard of revolt and independence which has been set up for them by the heroic Czecho-Slovaks.

Already the promise of success is very bright. No great Allied force will be required. America can certainly spare her quota. The Western front is secure for the present. Amercian reinforcements will keep it secure while Russia is being saved; and ultimately the Allies will march to a decisive and glorious victory in France.

## War's Toll In A Famous University

*(Editorial Note—Walter Camp, author of the following article, has been for a generation and more one of the leading figures in athletics and sports in the United States. He is usually called "The Father of Football," and is one of the originators and developers of the game which is the chief spirit of most American Universities. His association with Yale University has been lifelong, and he has a fame throughout the country almost as wide as that of the University itself.)*

By Walter Camp

Yale University, situated at New Haven, Conn., has replied to the call of the United States to its universities liy sending nearly 6,000, sons into military service since the nation's entry into the world conflict.

From an institution that numbered 3,400 undergraduates about a year ago, it has shrunk to the size of a minor college with an attendance estimated at perhaps 800 at the close of the 1918 school year, with courses of study and Faculty proportionately curtailed.

The shattering of the membership, scope of study and undergraduate life of a typical great University like that of Yale is one of the most immediate and acute results of the war, and presents an indication of loyalty to democratic institutions which is almost ideal in strength, intensity and unanimity.

Declaring that the first purpose of the University till the close of the war was to serve the country in its attempt to bring the conflict of nations to a successful close and to thus preserve democratic institutions, President Hadley, in the interest of national preparedness, reorganised the curriculum shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe. Seeking the advice of General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Eastern Department of the National Army, he was told that the United States, with ten millions of men fighting in Europe, possessed only six regiments of Field Artillery, with an imperfectly trained reserve of only five in the National Guard.

The organisation of prompt artillery regiments was presented by General Wood as one of the greatest national needs and he pointed out that this branch of service, with its highly technical training, was ideally adapted to the educated, resourceful university man.

Four batteries of seventy men each were organised and Captain Robert M. Danford was assigned in 1915 to train them.

In 1916, upon the outbreak of the trouble with Mexico, they were made part of the 10th Field Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, and were sent to Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, with Captain Danford in command of the regiment formed by these and companies from Stamford and Branford, and with Sherman Miles, son of General Nelson Miles, as Major.

With the passage of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Act by Congress late in 1916, Yale determined immediately upon a Reserve Officers' Corps in Field Artillery and application for its organisation was the first in priority to go before the War Department. A four years' course was mapped out, the Faculty voting to give credit for it to the extent of one hour in Freshman and Sophomore years respectively, two in Junior, and three in Senior—seven hours weekly in all.

About three hundred undergraduates joined the course in the fall of 1917, the first to be offered by any university which was intended to yield an army commission. The instruction was expanded by the addition of distinguished military officers from the European fronts, and the equipment was enlarged by the acquisition of several French 75-millimeter and other guns and by the erection of a large armory near Yale field.

In January, 1917, the Yale Naval Unit was formed with an immediate membership of 250 undergraduates. It was incorporated as Group II of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and its members were allowed three hours for the course. Admiral Chester Colby was assigned by the Government as Commandant.

Since the entry of the United States into the war, some twelve hundred undergraduates have joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and four hundred the Naval Unit. The total of nearly six thousand Yale men now in the United States or Allied Service include five thousand now serving in the Army or Navy of the United States, of whom about three thousand are now on European soil. About one thousand are enrolled in the Field Artillery and fully eight hundred have already been commissioned. Of this list three are generals, fourteen colonels, and seventeen lieutenant-colonels.

More than one hundred are ensigns in the Navy, and more than 150 members of a Faculty numbering about six hundred have joined the colors.

## Germany Counts On Our Pacifists

### Professor Delbrueck's 'Diplomatic Offensive' A Warning Against Trying For A Negotiated Peace

By Paul Dana

Marshal Foch and the grand army under him, inspired and invigorated by the knowledge that they are backed by the incomparable force of this undrained country, have within the last month shown to the world that Germany is doomed. Germany, herself, is beginning to think so. She knows that through her unprecedented powers of corruption protrasted Russia and nearly succeeded in paralysing Italy, they failed in the United States and now cannot succeed anywhere. She is reduced to her rapidly declining military resources, and after extreme exertion of them for five desperate months the German armies are in flight. Allied statesmen agree that absolute victory is technically in sight, and that the common international duty is to fight on to its achievement. Nothing can prevent the success of the Allies in their war aim—Germany's defeat—except a recovery of influence by the gathering of very varied emotions known as pacifism. With the serious renewal of pacifistic efforts, which must be counted on as Germany's failure becomes more manifest and Germany's plight more pitable, the pacifists might conceivably do more harm to the cause for which we are at war even than the Germans. It is worth calling attention to this possibility of the future because the Germans themselves have shown signs of a change in tactics.

Professor Delbruck, writing in the July Preussische Jahribucher, which I quote through The London Times, concludes that there is no more profit in attacks on the Allied Governments and the War Party behind them. The thing to do is to supply material for the Allied pacifists. Delbruck explains:

The diplomatic offensive which must go side by side with the Hindenburg offensive must be a real offensive; it must aim not at an agreement with the English War Party, but at making the War Party impossible. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to place weapons in the hands of the decent elements in the enemy peoples, and that is by no means difficult.

Thus "the growth of the Peace Parties can be so far promoted that Germany's enemies will be greatly hampered in the continuation of the war." This eminent German is satisfied that the Allied Governments, and under them the Allied armies, cannot be diverted from faithfully carrying out their orders, so Germany's last hope is to hamper them through the aid of pacifists. Lord Lansdowne's second appeal for peace, his recently expressed opinion that "No moment can be inopportune for considering reasonable proposals," followed close upon the remarks by Professor Delbruck. When we remember that Germany has made no proposals from which either reason or justice wouldn't turn in indignation, Lord Lansdowne's worthy utterance sounds much like a cry to the army to raise the white flag and invite the Kaiser to a talk. Certain it is that only Lansdownes, peacemakers with conscious or unconscious liking for the Bolshevist formula of "No annexations, no indemnities," can make the Delbruck plan effective.

Holland's leading Germanophile Socialist, Troelstra, recently published in the Cologne Gazette an open letter to Arthur Henderson, his counterpart in England, saying that since America holds the balance of power between the two groups of belligerents, it becomes "her duty to co-operate at the right moment for the conclusion of peace by agreement." Other minor signs may be noticed. For example, Max Harden, to whom your attention was called two years ago as the one honest man in Germany, the first and then the only one to declare the incontrovertible truth that Germany willed the war, has begun to repeat himself after a long period of total silence on the subject. The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, once as stanch a supporter of Germany and German views as any German paper published in the United States, now sides with Harden. The German aspect to be made less repulsive to the world's eyes.

I beg leave to repeat here two well-known reasons why no peace with Germany "by agreement," no peace settled at a council table wnere Germany has a seat, should be thought of for a moment. It is not necessary to mince words.

The first reason arises from the revelation that the German people, because of the ideals they have cherished and the atrocities they have perpetrated, are an atrocious people. One can buy volumes of evidence that the Germans have come to look upon all other nations as German prey. As for veritable atrocity, from what I have seen, coupled with what I have heard from others who have seen also. I imagine that when the full story is told it will be worse than the story generally known today. I read a few days ago that, after seeing the marks of Hunnishness along the path of the recent German defeat, some of our troops were more eager than ever to reach Berlin. I could wish that on their way they might pass through Dinant, which I frequently visited when stationed at Namur as a member of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. However revolting the horrors described in the Bryce report, probably the most awful monument which the Germans have so far left in Belgium is in Dinant—the Dinant cemetery. There our men will see the 500 graves that bear the date of the Dinant massacre. They will see the spot up to which the long file of men, women, and children were driven, there to have every fourth or fifth one pulled from the line and shot. The cemeteries at Tamines and at Andenne, giving similar testimony, are not far away. The Germans are not a people for civilisation to make agreement with, if that is humanly possible to avoid.

The second reason against negotiated peace with Germany is more academic in character but perhaps of greater practical force. Such a peace would be an agreement between Delusion and Deceit. Mr. Balfour has accurately described the situation regarding Germany with the phrase: "German promise is no binding contract." The same idea is put in still more comprehensive form by Professor Gilbert Murray in a preface to a pamphlet containing Prince Lichnowsky's diary: "Never has the world seen so great an exhibition of the murderous and corrupting power of the organised lie." Since the Bismarck forgery that brought on the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, Germany has been an organised lie. The German name for treaty is "scrap of paper." Even Germany's own White Book shows that the statement that some other country began the war was a lie. German rage at the German-Americans who have refused to betray America to Germany shows that Germany has habitually looked on their oath of American allegiance as a "scrap of paper." In the German mind German-Americans were spies and agents, in fact Germans ready on call to betray their adopted country. To negotiate peace with a nation given over to a Kultur so horrible, leaving her able to spring at the world's throat again in pursuit of her devilish ambitions would be making play of war and a joke of its tragedies. Peace that can satisfy the needs of the time will be imposed on Germany by nations seeking to protect themselves against any possible repetition of the German crime. To stop short of such a peace would be criminal.

## What Has Democracy To Do With Us? Asks Mr. Tomidzu

Dr. Kanjin Tomidzu, formerly Professor of Law at Tokio Imperial University, where he became notorious as leader of the "seven university jingoes" who denounced the Peace of Portsmouth, writes in the Shin Jidai (New Era) on the prevalent admiration of democracy among his countrymen in the strain that one would expect from so renowned a fire-eater. He heads his article "Dominate the World's Tendencies," and writes:

"There is not the least possibility of democratic ideas gaining a foothold in Japan. I am not going far if I declare that democracy in Japan would be a decided anomaly. Those Japanese who in an endeavor to propagate democratic ideas point to the general trend of thought of the outside world may properly be branded as enemies of the policy under which the country has been governed from time immemorial. I am tempted to ask these Japan-made democrats, 'What has it to do with your country, if the rest of the world were today converted to democracy? Japan is Japan, and there is no reason why she should not remain so. I see no earthly necessity for Japan keeping pace with others and becoming a democracy. The Japanese have in recent years developed a deplorable tendency to be easily impressed by things foreign and take them for granted. It is a tendency that ought to be held in check. I wonder why the Japanese, instead of being satisfied with foreign-made customs and institutions, do not make bold to think of influencing the world and bend their energy to that consummation. I trust in the capacity of the Japanese to assimilate things foreign without being exposed to the danger of deteriorating their own characteristics. It is in their power to go further and dominate the thought of the world. Are they not possessed of a history and tradition glorious enough to inspire them in their conquest of world-thought?"

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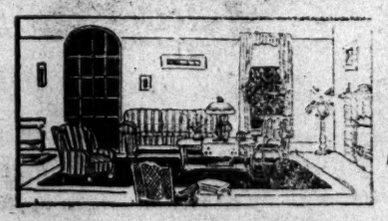
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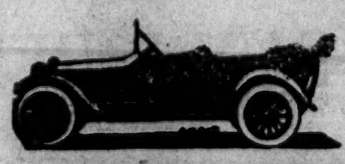
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## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY- THAT'S A PRETTY GIRL SITTIN OVER THERE-
HOW DO YOU DO- DO YOU MIND IF I SIT HERE I'M SO TIRED-
CERTAINLY NOT-
YOU'LL PARDON ME BUT I THINK I'LL BE ON MY WAY-
SO SOON-
WHAT A PECULIAR MAN- I GUESS HE MUST BE INSANE!
8-6

*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers*

# Daily Home Magazine Page

*A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

## A Word To The Women

By Mrs. Humphry Ward
(*Daily Mail*)

Yesterday we reached the fourth anniversary that ever memorable day in 1914 when, after a week of what may be regarded from one point of view as a week of agonising anxiety, and from another as a time of constantly clearing vision and strengthening resolve, the British nation, speaking through the voice of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on August 3, finally threw down the glove to Germany in the ultimatum which expired on Tuesday, August 4. By that time the whole nation was in line; the conscience and will of the whole nation was on fire. We knew what we had to do; and, in Mr. Asquith's famous words, we set out "wholly" and "finally" to destroy the military domination of Prussia." Since then four years of a deadly struggle have passed away, and at the present moment there begins to loom before the British people an event of hardly less significance and importance than the original declaration of war itself.

During these four years, by the will of the nation and of all its parties, that same British Parliament which declared the war has been kept in being. It has dwindled, no doubt, in strength and authority by the mere length of time that has elapsed since the nation elected it. But it has been none the less, all through, the symbol of this nation's unity, the source of all lawful authority, and the mainstay of the Allied cause.

* * *

Now it is possible—or certain—that within a few months the British nation may be called on to elect a new Parliament, on the enormously extended basis supplied by the Reform Act which received the Royal Assent in February last.

The old electorate will be tripled, and a third of that electorate will be composed of women voters.

The opinions and desires of the new women voters will therefore be of enormous importance to the issue, and the propaganda now going on among them, on behalf both of the old parties—Conservative, Liberal, and Labor—and of the new or revolutionary Socialism, may well influence the destinies of this country for incalculable good, or incalculable ill, at perhaps the most vital moment in its history.

Knowledge is what we women want at this moment above everything else—the knowledge on which a true patriotism can be built. Knowledge may be of all sorts, complex or simple. The quality of it is what matters.

The origin and causes of the war, the sufferings that the British Empire has endured in order that right may prevail and wrong be punished, the approaching triumph of the Allies and the certain coming of a better world if only the will of each member of the Alliance remains true to the original and righteous purpose of this life-and-death struggle—it is on these great matters that any election held at the present time must chiefly turn.

Personally, I hope that the general election may be postponed a while till the war situation, which has cleared so wonderfully of late, may be clearer still. But whenever it comes, England's part in the war and England's just demands for a just and lasting peace will be, or should be, the chief matters in the minds of all British citizens, men and women; and as they vote, so will the future be.

* * *

In one of the concluding debates on the Reform Bill of last winter a very eminent speaker in the House of Lords expressed in moderate language his anxieties as to the unexplored possibilities of the newly granted women's vote—in reference to the war.

If an election comes before the end of the war, he asked, may not those "pacifists who are in favor of a hurried peace" find material to work on among the millions of women without political experience who will be enfranchised by the Bill?

What will be the effect of war-weariness upon them of the loss of husband, sons, and brothers? Will they be more easily ensnared than men by delusive pleas for a peace which would be no peace at all? If the result—said Lord Finlay—of the women's vote should be "a hasty and inconclusive peace, there will be an end of the greatness of this country, and in the near future, as I believe, of the continued existence of the British Empire."

What are we women doing to guard against such a disaster? We are told that an active pacifist propaganda is going on among the new women voters, and we see those newspapers whose one object is to discredit the Government and to bring about a hurried and dishonorable settlement laying special stress upon it.

It is for those women, those multitudes of women, whose whole heart and soul is with the cause of the Allies, which they know and believe to be the cause of freedom and of a better world after the war, to strengthen those who are weak, to say to them, "You have suffered indeed, you have lost dear ones, you have endured privation and discomfort, though nothing compared with what your husbands and sons have endured. And all through you have endured in hope. You have given your work ungrudgingly. In the factories, on the land, in the hospitals, you have helped the men at the front to save the State. The blackest days are over; the dawn is shining. Victory, a blessed and untarnished victory, will be yours if you faint not. You have given your boys, your gallant boys of nineteen and twenty, to save England; your husband—thousands of you—in the prime of their manhood.

"But think also of the children who are growing up round your knees, the lads and maidens in this first youth who are now just leaving school. Will you compel them to go through this furnace of horror again, a few years hence? For that is what a peace short of victory, short of the destruction of that vile and brutal force which we call Prussian militarism, will mean. There is no way out but endurance and victory. A world made safe for our children and their children—that is what England is after—that is what the soldiers at the front are after."

A just victory—an enduring peace—and such a concord among nations afterwards shall make of the nation which attempts war in the future a leper and an outcast—all this depends, first, on our Armies in the field, next, on the British Parliament to be elected during the coming winter in these islands; and largely on the women voters.

Women were not unanimous in desiring the vote. But it is here; it is in our hands, it is God's trust to us, and England's. Let us so use it that our grandchildren, looking back upon this election, shall say: "This was the first time that British women voted for a British Parliament. They did not fail their country in her hour of decision. By their courage and their faith we are saved."

## GERMANY'S GREAT NEED

### Give The People Common Sense And They'll Squelch Militarism

There is no more misleading phrase than "common sense." Originally the term was applied to some "internal sense" supposed to be the common bond or center of the five senses. The ordinary meaning of "common sense" is the natural intelligence which all reasonable beings are presumed to possess. "Common sense" is also a synonym for "practicality." Lastly, "common sense" signifies the general sense or feeling of the community. Tennyson says in "Locksley Hall":

There the common sense of most shall
hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber,
lapt in universal law!

"Common sense" has been defined by Hazlitt as "tacit reason." It is something which guides even the most ignorant men and women by a combination of reason and natural feeling. Reason alone may, when too slavishly followed, bring us into conflict with common sense. The sophistry of rationalism finds inexorable critics in both common sense and conscience.

In the end it is the function of common sense to destroy prejudice. In Germany a system of hypnotisation has made the people submit to the most horrible and demoralising form of tyranny—a tyranny which crushes the human soul—and prejudice in favor of the Hohenzollern dynasty has enabled the system to work, in the teeth of the fact that the German Government is striving by brute force to annihilate civilisation. But calamity, defeat, suffering will yet rekindle in the German soul that common sense which Kaiserism and militarism have almost extinguished.

Through the ages the so-called "common man" has been exploited, deceived, and victimised. At this very moment he is manipulated in Germany by a bloodthirsty autocrat and in Russia by a gang of anarchistic demagogues. How is the wretched victim to be rescued? Why, by the exercise of his own common sense! Let the people cease to listen to charlatans! Let them revolt against all tyrants! It is not their wages, their means of bodily subsistence, that are at stake, but their very souls! If once that great army of individuals known as the people learned the meaning of self-knowledge and self-government, force would become unnecessary, tyrants would become as powerless as the mummies of the Pharaohs, Socialists would be laughed at as wool-gathering fools, and the world would be ruled by common sense.—*Lucian in Rochester Post-Express.*

## War Develops Mineral Resources

By Frank H. Spearman

Among the compensations for the misfortunes of war that have come to the United States, is that the nation is coming to know its own potentialities. A man once wrote a story about a ship that found itself. The world-war is making the United States find itself; making it explore itself and develop itself.

Consider the extraordinary difference: Every square mile of the leading European countries, especially that of Germany, has been charted, classified as to underlying minerals and cultivated for agricultural possibilities to the last detail. In the United States, hundred of thousands of square miles of territory have never even been looked at with a view of estimating their mineral content. The United States has been like a rich man asleep in the midst of his riches.

This explains why the war is working constant miracles in making known to the United States, its own possessions. A single state—Arizona—is now supplying more raw copper than is required for the war use of all the Allies—considerably more—20,000,000 pounds a month more. And Arizona is but one of several important copper-producing states, while the rich copper territory of Alaska has hardly been scratched as yet! And Germany-impoverished and desperate—is said to be stealing the brass plates and knobs off the doors of the houses in Switzerland by night!

A year ago our Congress looked to Chile for its needed nitrates. But another mineral "war baby" has been born in that storehouse of minerals, Death Valley, California. Large deposits of nitrates have been discovered and the government will shortly set up a plant there. High-grade tungsten ore deposits are being discovered one after another in Arizona and California; and in San Bernardino County a deposit of Radium ores is now being worked.

In 1916, California produced 2,500 tons of Manganese. Within four months it will be producing twice that much every month. Arizona in 1919 will supply 60,000 tons of this same mineral so precious in the production of steel. The ore is, in places, being hauled 18 miles in auto trucks to a railroad. A few years ago we imported these steel alloys, such as tungsten, chromite, manganese, molybdenum, pyrites and sulphur from Brazil, Chile, Greece—even Asia Minor. Now they have been found in California, Arizona and Nevada.


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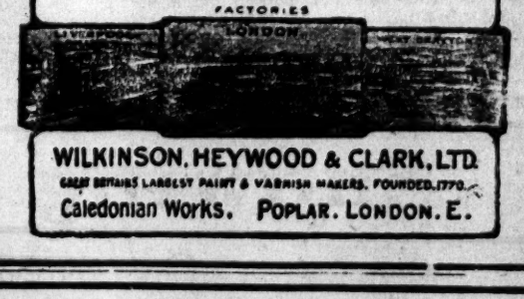


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# GAMBLING CASE BEGUN IN THE MIXED COURT

## First Witness Introduces Couple Of Flurries As Six Chinese Go To Trial

The Hongkew gambling case, in which six men are charged with gambling and three of these further charged with being professional gamblers, was again before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday when the prosecution's first witness gave testimony and introduced a sensation by declaring one of the accused to be appearing under the name of another man who was in the gambling party.

At the outset Mr. F. W. Hadley announced that he was appearing for the client previously represented by Mr. R. F. C. Master and asked that the evidence of the prosecution so far as it affected his client be taken and he be allowed to hold his defense, not having had opportunity to go into the matter. Mr. J. B. Davies, appearing for another of the accused, then told the court that he had been informed by his client that the latter was born in Hongkong but had no papers to show he was entitled to British rights. Mr. Davies had previously asked that his client be tried before an American Assessor because he worked for an American firm and there was considerable argument, the Court finally advising counsel to make inquiries, his client being admitted to $5,000 cash bail until the question of British jurisdiction was cleared up.

Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, then called as witness one Li Tsen-tsai, proprietor of a ships' carpenter shop. He testified that he was present in the Chapoo Road house gambling on the night of the alleged robbery. There were between ten and twenty persons gambling there and he picked out four of the accused as among those present. Pointing to one of the men in the dock he said that this man while representing one Tsang Lai-sung, who is charged, was not Tsang, though both he and Tsang had been in the gambling place on the night in question. Mr. G. D. Musso arose and insisted that the man, who was his client, was Tsang Lai-sung. The witness was persistent that he was not.

At the conclusion of the direct examination and when Mr. Musso began cross-examining the witness there was another flurry.

"How do you happen to be appearing as a witness in this case," Mr. Musso asked after putting the usual preliminary questions.

"This witness telephoned me at the Consulate," said Assessor Byrne, "and said he had a complaint to make in this case. I told him to come to court on the following Monday. He did not appear and a summons was issued. Subsequently he told the Magistrate and myself that he did not come because he was in a state of intimidation."

"What was the complaint you wished to make?" Mr. Musso asked the witness.

"I was asked by the court to find out what was the business of the accused," said the witness.

"Oh, you were asked before you telephoned?" queried Mr. Musso.

"No, no he wasn't," interjected the Assessor.

Mr. Musso repeated the question and the witness replied that he was asked to find out about these people before he had telephoned.

"By someone of the court?" pursued Mr. Musso.

"By the Assessor," said the witness.

"What he said was this," corrected the Assessor. "He had a complaint to make about gambling. I said 'come to court.' He did not and subsequently he said he had been intimidated by a man."

Mr. Musso insisted on a reply to his question as to what the witness' complaint was and Mr. Newman rose to suggest that it would be a great saving of time if the prosecution were allowed to finish first. Mr. Hadley objected that cross-examination had already begun. The Assessor then announced that the learned Magistrate had expressed a desire to adjourn for the day.

Mr. Musso applied for bail for his client but in view of the statements of the witness the court refused this until further investigation and the case was continued.

# INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THE LANDLADY CAN'T FEED HIM MEAT NOW- THE REST OF 'EM WOULD SQUEAL
AN HOW HE COULD LICK UP THOSE SIRLOINS
GEE I FELT LIKE PUTTING ON THE OLD FEED BAG TONIGHT OH, I'D GIVE A $40,000 NOTE FOR A NICE STEAK TONIGHT
THERE'S ONE THING I'LL SAY ABOUT THIS DUMP- THEY ALWAYS HAD NICE BEEF PIE
TEE-HEE
BEANS TONIGHT EH- WELL I DON'T CARE WHO GETS THE BROWNED PART I DON'T LIKE 'EM ANYWAY
EVERYBODY SEEMS SO HAPPY TONIGHT TOO- P-S-T
WAR-
ALL MEN WERE BORN EQUAL BUT IT TOOK HOOVER TO MAKE 'EM THINK SO
AH-ME- W-E-L-L I'LL GO OUT AN PICK A BONE WITH THE CAT-
INDOOR SPORTS.
GIVING THE STAR BOARDER THE 'RAZ' ABOUT EATS ON MEATLESS TUESDAY

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## CATHOLICS LIFT MEAT BAN

### Soldiers And Sailors Required To Abstain Only On Good Friday

Washington, August 16.—The War Department announced today that all Catholics in the army and navy would be relieved from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays that they are in the army, with the sole exception of Good Friday. The announcement took the form of this statement to the Catholic Chaplains of the army and navy:

Ordinariate, 142 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

In order that all doubt as to the obligation of abstinence on Fridays might be removed from the minds of the Catholic soldiers and sailors of the United States forces, it is requested that the following announcement be brought to the attention of those whom it may concern:

All Catholics in the army and navy of the United States, whether serving in America or abroad, are dispensed, as long as they remain in military service, from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays throughout the year, with the sole exception of Good Friday. Catholic nurses also are dispensed.

(Signed) Patrick J. Hayes,
Catholic Chaplain Bishop.
Joseph P. Dineen, Secretary.

## The Hirers Of The Future

The men that are making high wages and continuing to live as they did on low wages are the men that are going to be the hirers of other men in the days to come.—*Baltimore Sun.*

## Absent-Minded Turkey

Mrs. John Adams has a turkey hen that laid 130 odd eggs before she thought of settings.—*Orisfield (Md.) Times.*

## News Brevities

The Coast Inspector announces that he has received information that the Senior British Naval Officer has received a report that the floating mine reported off Bill Island, approaches to Swatow on September 20 has been landed.

* * *

The judgment summons for $54.50 in the claim of N. Singh against Kailu was struck out in the British Supreme Court yesterday on account of the non-appearance of the plaintiff.

* * *

The forthcoming marriages in Hankow of Mr. J. C. Huston of the United States Consulate to Miss Florence Ferguson, daughter of Dr. J. C. Ferguson, the Rev. W. E. H. Hipwell to Miss C. W. Hunt and Mr. B. Bustamante to Miss M. J. Pintos have been announced by Hankow papers.

* * *

A claim for $108 was brought by Dal Din against M. da Cruz in the British Supreme Court yesterday. Defendant admitted liability. Judgment was entered against defendant with costs.

* * *

Bishop and Mrs. Moloney arrived from Ningpo by the C. M. steamer Kiangteen yesterday.

* * *

The presentation of the American National flag by the American University Club to Fuh Tan University, Siccawei, will take place October 10 at 10 o'clock in the morning on the occasion of the Chinese National Holiday. Mr. Julean Arnold as President of the club will conduct the ceremony. Following the presentation, there will be a program of Boy Scout drills and a military review of the college cadet corps, a boxing exhibition and refreshments. In the evening there will be a musical program and a playlet staged by the students.

## From the Chinese Press

Traffic on the Lunghai Railway has been cut. The bridge between Huangkow and Yangliu has been destroyed by local outlaws.

The struggle for the speakership of the Kiangsi Provisional Assembly is assuming a dramatic aspect. The clash between the official faction and the "peoples' party" reached a climax Monday when the candidates of both cliques were placed on raised platforms and speeches of the most fiery nature were delivered without ceremony. The assembly dispersed later without accomplishing anything. It is understood that each faction has spent $80,000 to secure the success of its candidate to head the Nanchang Assembly.

General Tsao Jui, the brother of General Tsao K'un and Acting Tuchun of Chihli, arrived at Mukden Saturday night. It is understood his trip is in connection with the peace move launched by his brother.


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On October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th and Matinee on Sunday at 3.15 p.m.
PAULINE FREDERICK
IN
"NANETTE OF THE WILDS"
Usual Cinema Prices — Booking at Moutrie's

# Hot-Shot From A German-Born American

A German-born American who has been in this country but seven years cries out against the German press of this country, and gives some of the best arguments hitherto promulgated for its suppression. Mr. Charles F. Heartman is a New York bookseller and publisher, and he makes, in a little pamphlet recently published, what he believes to be the first attempt by "an American citizen of German extraction" to effect the ends that many non-Germans are working toward with varying results. As a pamphleteer, comments Mr. George H. Sargent in the Boston Transcript, "he is vigorous, even if sometimes idiomatic, and his pamphlet is a part of our war-literature that ought not to be overlooked." Mr. Heartman's advantage over many is in knowing the real Germany as well as the real America. On the latter point his pamphlet gives ample opportunity for readers to judge. He came here, he tells us, as a "political refugee." He had been a journalist in Germany, but his career was "full of little incidents that brought him in conflict with the authorities." The "petty persecutions and restrictions" finally became unbearable, he asserts, and after quitting Germany and working as a free-lance for a few years in London, he "arrived one morning at the Battery third class and possessing only the few dollars required by law." He asserts that "the most glorious moment of my life was when the postman handed me that long white envelop that I knew contained my naturalisation papers." He goes on:

"I had no intention of continuing my journalistic career in this country. All I wanted was to live and work in a country where the rights of the individual were guaranteed by a constitution, made by the people for the people. In the beginning of my career in New York it seemed to be the natural thing to mix with the German-speaking element. I bought and read the German newspapers. I went to German restaurants and theaters and found any number of German acquaintances who spoke and thought German. For a while I thought I lived in Germany. I never possessed a great talent for foreign languages and was quite content, for a while, anyhow.

"But gradually I felt the difference between my thoughts and the thoughts of my acquaintances and my press. I could not help recognising the Prussianism among the great many Germans and German-Americans. The very things I hated, the things that made me leave Germany, the intolerance and rigor, the conceit, the 'know-it-all,' and the 'know-everything-better' surrounded me daily. Together with these I noticed an aversion to everything American. I met every day people who had established a business or lived in good positions, made money, and had everything they wanted. But very seldom did I hear a word of gratitude to the country that gave all these things to them.

"I started thinking and quit reading twice a day a German newspaper that was full of trifling incidents which had happened in some provincial German town, that was full of scandal or sensations which had happened in this country, and always carried a long report of a half-dozen German club-meetings. I discovered all of a sudden that these papers were to me of no educational value, as far as America and its fundamental principles were concerned. I read only in the afternoon a German newspaper, and after a while I quit it altogether, only occasionally buying one here and there for the sake of curiosity. I set myself up in business, sought acquaintances among Americans, and studied American history. And I discovered America. Before my eyes arose a country so wonderful and so glorious, so human and so full of ideals that there was nothing in the world's history comparable with it. There was Abraham Lincoln, who rose from nothing to the greatest human being that ever left a mark in this world. And this man was solely the product and result of American ideals. No other country could ever have produced such a man.

"Far from being satisfied with everything that ever happened in this country and seeing many grave mistakes, I always felt that the remedy was at hand. It was the will of the people, and if ever any one in power should misjudge the will of the masses or oppress their will his time would come and come very soon, election day, when the people would speak and condemn his policy.

"And every once in a while I would go back to my German acquaintances, and I could feel more and more their stupidity, their ingratitude, and their absolute incapacity to comprehend anything American. Why this was I could not understand in the beginning, but gradually it dawned on me.

"It was the reading of the German press that distracted their minds from things American."

The German press and German clubs Mr. Heartman looks upon as "the greatest hindrance toward a good citizenship" for people such as he. And by good citizenship he means "the feeling of being a part of that great American body that has supplied the most supreme effort toward democratising the world." Germans and German-Americans, he asserts, can not understand the American attitude toward the war "for want of knowledge of American ideals." Going on:

"They can not see that, no matter how great German achievements may be in all the different branches of science and art, and that no matter how wonderful their military results in this war may be so far, they ultimately must lose, and positively deserve to lose, because their will is set against human rights. It is incomprehensible to them that although there seems to be little left today in the United States of free speech, free press, and certain rights of the individual, all these are merely momentary incidents, dictated by the necessity of circumstances.

"They can not see that the American ideal is greater and far more human than the German. Their press have, before America entered into this war, filled them up with animosity against the British and have always told them that German Kultur is supreme on earth as an ethical ideal. It has never propagated sufficiently the ethics of the American political ideal. And although the German press now refrain from such utterances, Americans can not understand the extent to which damage is done.

"And that is why I am in favor of the suppression of the German press. . . . How many Germans and German-American citizens are in this country for ten, twenty, and thirty years and longer and always read German newspapers, German books, and fill themselves up with things German, because it was never necessary for them to learn English, save a few hundred words? They always could get along nicely with the German language. They never heard much about American artists or poets or thinkers. They never tried to become familiar with American ideals or American history, save what they read in the German periodicals and publications about the great deeds of some Americans of German extraction during the Civil War and at other periods. For most of these Germans America was always an uncultured country populated by money-making sharks. They never learned how seriously this country always worked in the fields of science and art and ethics.

"Of course, it would be foolish not to mention the exception. We have plenty of German-Americans in this country who love this land and know why. But these Americans one finds seldom in German circles, and still more seldom will we find German newspapers in their homes."

## Woman Horsethief

Claims to fame are many and various. Now comes The Butler Democrat with the proud boast that a woman horsethief—something entirely new—is in the Bates County Jail.—*Kansas City Times.*

## Patriotic Kansas Editor

Glick Fockele, editor of The Le Roy Reporter, is in Kansas City this month making his second attempt to fit himself for army service. Mr. Fockele, who is well over the present draft age, and has all the business and family responsibilities which keep most men at home, made a strong effort to gain an army commission at the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley last year. After more than a month of hard training, he was compelled to withdraw because of physical limitations. He is now undergoing treatment at a local hospital to remove the defects, and if the treatment is succesful, will make another attempt to enter the service.—*Kansas City Star.*


## TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liverishness, sick headaches, bile. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.


## IT'S SOME WORD NOW

### A Short Adjective That Has Come Into Its Own Over Here

The recent vogue of the word "some" as an adjective, in a sense for which there is absolutely no synonym in the dictionary, has been the despair of many a parent and pedagogue, according to Harold Goddard in The Atlantic. "The language is being pauperised," they cry.

Nonsense. It would be nearer the mark to say it is being vitalised. Watch a healthy school boy when he tells you he has just come from "some" ball game, and you will perceive that the offending word has ceased to be a mere linguistic sign and has become a kinetic current within the body, a movement of the spirit. Some word, it! A true superword, in fact.

Philosophise on it—and on the kindred subject of slang—and you may discover why, when a man's vocabulary begins to expand, his powers of expression are generally on the wane.—*Newark News.*

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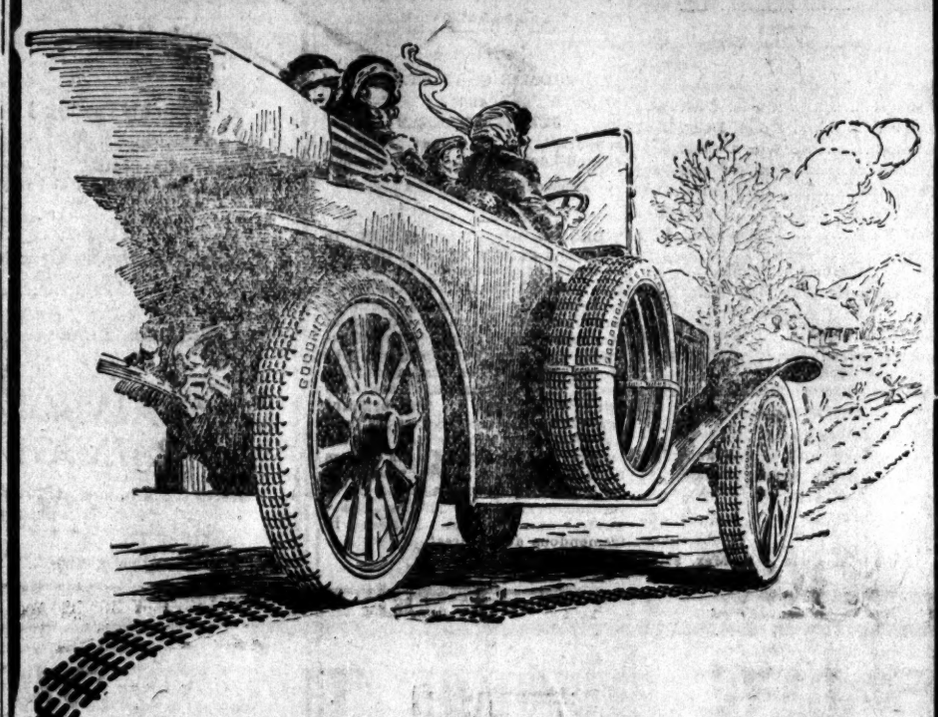

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## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail 101 | Mail 3. | Luxe 1. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. | Mail 4. | Mail 102. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. s. | B. s. | B. S. | | | B. S. | B. | B. s. |
| 2036 | 835 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2230 | 1940 | 1020 |
| 2345 | 1113 | 635 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1955 | 1700 | 730 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1950 | 1650 | 710 |
| 000 | 1125 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1913 | 520 | 2340 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 2305 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | 1612 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 1655 | 1602 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | 78 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | 1547 |
| 1133 | 1500 | — | 148 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1333 | 1231 |
| 1457 | 1748 | — | — | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1045 | 926 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | 220 | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 808 | 640 |
| 7. | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 8. |
| 800 | 2031 | — | 266 | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | 1813 |
| 1099 | 2281 | — | 318 | dep. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 601 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 033 | — | 377 | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 349 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 048 | — | — | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 338 | 1256 |
| 1574 | 316 | — | 420 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | 1032 |
| 1815 | 460 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2336 | 810 |
| 9. | 2 | — | 523 | 2 | — | 2 | 10. |
| 630 | 437 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2329 | 2007 |
| 1156 | 838 | — | 600 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | 1443 |
| 1200 | 840 | — | 681 | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | 1432 |
| 1647 | 1142 | — | — | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1645 | 923 |
| 1840 | 1300 | — | | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | 728 |

| Express 16. B. S. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Express 1. B. | Express 15. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | 1420 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | 1430 | . . |
| 2330 | 1430 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | . . | 1415 | 630 |
| 700 | 2120 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | 705 | 2330 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | 1330 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2040 | 530 | 1130 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1032 | 1456 | 2232 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 528 | 1125 | 1838 | 636 | 1218 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 702 | 1302 | 1952 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomn. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomn.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. | STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep. | .. | 7.55 | 8.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 15.25 | 17.15 | 22.00 | PEKING.....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.35 | | .. |
| SOOCHOW.....dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.36 | 18.16 | 19.20 | 1.08 | TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr. dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.45 18.00 | | .. .. |
| WUSIH.....dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.20 | 2.10 | | | | | | | | | |
| CHANGCHOW...dep. | 8.30 | 11.39 | 13.16 | 15.09 | 16.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.30 | TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.27 | | .. |
| TANYANG.....dep. | 8.06 | 12.08 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. | PUKOW.....arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.56 | | .. |
| CHINKIANG.....dep. | 9.16 | 12.55 | 14.53 | 17.17 | 18.22 | .. | .. | 5.06 | | | | | | | | | |
| NANKING.....arr. | 11.19 | *14.16 | 16.36 | 19.20 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 | NANKING.....dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 22.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | CHINKIANG....dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.20 | 16.02 | 18.16 | 1 00 |
| PUKOW.....dep. | .. | 15.20 | | | | | | | TANYANG.....dep. | .. | .. | 8.30 | 10.20 | 14.13 | 16.43 | 19.05 | .. |
| TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | 8.18 | | | | | | | CHANGCHOW...dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.24 | 12.16 | 15.08 | 17.28 | 20.36 | 3.04 |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | 16.20 | | | | | | | WUSIH.....dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.20 | 13.20 | 16 00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.11 |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | 16.55 | | | | | | | SOOCHOW.....dep. | 9.36 | 8.38 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.31 | .. | 6.19 |
| PEKING.....arr. | .. | 19.00 | | | | | | | SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.20 | 19.00 | 21.55 | .. | 7.50 |

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS dep. | 6.20 | 8.10 | 10.20 | 12.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.30 | 21.30 | SHANGHAI NORTH...dep. | 6.10 | 7.30 | 10.55 | 12.55 | 14.20 | 16.20 | 17.20 | 19.10 | 22.0 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 6.17 | 8.17 | 10.17 | 12.22 | 14.57 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 21.37 | KIANGWAN dep. | 6.11 | 7.45 | 10.15 | 12.35 | 14.11 | 16.11 | 17.41 | 19.11 | 22.0 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 7.25 | 9.05 | 11.25 | 13.30 | 15.10 | 16.55 | 19.45 | 22.55 | WOOSUNG FORTS...arr. | 6.46 | 8.50 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.55 | 16.55 | 18.05 | 19.46 | 22.5 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10. 00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South ..... dep* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang ..... dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kashing ..... dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yehzah ..... dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan ..... dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18 24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changan ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yehzah ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.40 |
| Kashing ..... dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Sungkiang ..... dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | ... |
| *Shanghai South ..... arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 10 30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North ..... arr. | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao.... | dep. | 6 00 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou..... | dep. | 7.00 | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 6 15 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.25 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Hangchow..... | dep. | 6 27 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 7.37 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou..... | arr. | 6.46 | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | Konzenchiao.... | arr. | 7 50 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Car.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, October 1, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 17.50
Butes Tls. 0.60
Koree Bahroes Tls. 4.50

Unofficial
China Imp. and Exp. Lumber Tls. 350.00
Langkats Tls. 18.00
Langkats Tls. 18.50 December
Shanghai Docks Tls. 158.00 Dec.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 150.00 Dec.
Telephones Tls. 82.50
Trams "B" Tls. 65.00

## Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, October 1, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-French Lands 6% Debs. Tls. 82.00 cash

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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78, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market

Another quiet week, with few Bills offering and but little or no demand for remittance.

Taels T.T. on Shanghai hardened to 97 for foreign banks, and remained at about 96.8 on the Chinese market.

Dollars rose from 71 buyers and 71.2 sellers Chinese market to 71.3 and 71.5 respectively, and close firm and in demand for up-country requirements for Cotton.

Native interest closed at 14 percent. Changsha exchange rose from 42 to 48.

Exports

Markets have been very quiet, with prices declining. Japanese firms are buying Cotton, and prices for this article are consequently steady. A small business has been put through in Wood Oil, otherwise there has been nothing doing.

Imports

There has been very little doing in Piece Goods and clearances since the Mid Autumn Festival have not shown the anticipated improvement.

Yarn prices appear to be steady, and Sampin rates have advanced as compared with last week.

**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL**
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
**ASTOR**

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 1, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/5=Tls. 3.69
@ exch. 74=Mex. $4.99

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 129=Tls. 77.52
@ 74=Mex. $104.76

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.775
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1795
Native Interest ..... Tls .25

Latest London Quotations

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 49½d. |
| Bank Rate of Discount | 5% |
| Ex. Paris on London | Fr. 26.08 |
| Ex. N. Y. on London | T.T. $4.76¼ |

Exchange Closing Quotations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 5/3 |
| London | Demand | 5/3¼ |
| India | T.T. | 350 |
| Paris | T.T. | 687½ |
| Paris | Demand | 690½ |
| New York | T.T. | 125 |
| New York | Demand | 125¼ |
| Hongkong | T.T. | 68 |
| Japan | T.T. | 43½ |
| Batavia | T.T. | 262½ |
| Singapore | T.T. | 44⅜ |

Banks Buying Rates

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Nominal |
| London | Demand | 5/4 |
| London | 4 m/s. Cdts. | 5/5⅛ |
| London | 4 m/s. Docy. | 5/5⅜ |
| London | 6 m/s. Cdts. | 5/6 |
| London | 6 m/s. Docy. | 5/6⅛ |
| Paris | 4 m/s. | 719 |
| New York | o/d. | 126½ |
| New York | 4 m/s. Docy. | 129½ |

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Roubles 1,530 | =Tls. | 100 |
| Roubles 100 | =Mex. | $8.75 |

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 3.30 | @ 5/5½ | | £1 |
| ,, 1 | @ 712½ | Francs | 7.94 |
| ,, 0.69 | @ 129½ | Gold | $1 |
| ,, 1 | @ 42½ | Yen | 2.64 |
| ,, 1 | @ 15 | Rupees | 4.55 |
| ,, 1 | @ — | Roubles | — |
| ,, 1 | @ 1.50 | Mex. | $1.50 |

## LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for the week ended September 29 was 287 tons.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

*Reuter's Service*

London, September 27.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½% for account | £58⅛ |
| Cheques on London at Paris | Fr. 26.08 |
| T.T. on London at New York | G.$4.76¼ |
| Bar Silver (spot) | 49½d. |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount | 5% |
| Market Rate of Discount | 3⅛% |
| Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies | 29.40d. |
| Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal | 20.25d. |
| Cotton; Good Middling Americans | 24.99d. |
| Plantation Rubber, October | 2s. 2½d. paid. |
| Hornaby's 8½ lb. Shirtings | 36s. 6d. |
| Calvert's 40 lbs. Shirtings, unquoted. | |
| Taylor's 40s. Yarn, unquoted. | |

## U.K. METAL MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, September 27.—Today's Metal prices were:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal | 122 | 5 | 0 |
| American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. | 137 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton | Nominal | | |
| Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask) | Nominal | | |
| Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%). | Nominal | | |
| Standard Tin (cash) | 337 | 10 | 0 |
| Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. Nominal | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Standard Tin (3 months) | 337 | 10 | 0 |

## Amusements

**ISIS THEATRE**
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.

To-Night To-Night
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Showing
**"The Secret of the Submarine"**
Featuring
THOMAS CHATTERTON
and
JUANITA HANSEN
supported by a great company of well-known Actors and Actresses.
Episodes 5 and 6 (4 Parts)

Sea Terrors!!

BLOWN UP BY A MINE! In chapter 5 of "The Secret of the Submarine" spies attempt to run the U.S. Channel, but their boat is blown to atoms by a floating mine. Hope and Cleo risk enormous dangers at sea when Mahlin captures the lighthouse and turns out the light! The raging, tempestuous scenes of "The Secret of the Submarine" are continued in Chapter 6. The brilliant beauty of the great seascapes is in powerful dramatic contrast to the terrors of the treacherous waters filled with floating mines, where the Americans and foreign spies strive for mastery! Again Thomas Chatterton and Juanita Hansen in tremendous adventures!

Popular Prices

## AMUSEMENTS

**APOLLO THEATRE**
TONIGHT
The Serial Supreme
*"THE HOUSE OF HATE"*
*"THE HOUSE OF HATE"*
featuring
*Pearl White and Antonio Morens*
Episode 3 — "A Woman's Perfidy"
Episode 4 — "The Man from Java"

The opening chapters proved that Pearl White, "The girl who juggles with death" is once more the star artiste in the serials today, start now and follow the story.

Pathe's American Gazette — The Apollo Cartoons

*Lonesome Luke* — The Shatterer of Sorrow
in
*"RAINBOW ISLAND"*
*"RAINBOW ISLAND"*

Harold Lloyd in one of his happy moods handing out the smiles wholesale

## Amusements

SEE
at the
**Olympic Theatre**
TO-NIGHT
**BLANCHE SWEET**
in
The thrilling detective masterpiece
**"THE CLUE"**
in
Five Parts

And the following comedies
"Lightning Sketches"
Cartoon Comedy
"Oh, You Mummy"
Comedy
"Hearts Too Late"
Comedy

**VICTORIA THEATRE**
PROGRAMME
FOR
October 2nd and 3rd
PRESENTING
**Marguerite Clark**
IN
**"GRETNA GREEN"**
Four Parts

Showing Also
New Gaumont Graphic
"The Haunted Bedroom"
DRAMA
"Funny Side of Jealousy"
COMEDY

**APOLLO THEATRE — THURSDAY, OCT. 3RD**

WILLIAM FARNUM
DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX

OUR FIRST BOOKING OF THE FAMOUS FOX FILMS
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
# WILLIAM FARNUM
IN
# "WHEN A MAN SEES RED"

*By Larry Evans.—From His Saturday Evening Post Story "The Painted Lady"*

A SUPERB SUPER DE LUXE PICTURE FOUNDED ON A WIDELY READ SHORT STORY—A PICTURE RUNNING THE GAMUT OF HUMAN EMOTIONS

Special Report of The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York City.

TO FOX FILM CORPORTATION:

Gentlemen:

We wish to advise you that the majority comment on your photoplay, "WHEN A MAN SEES RED," reviewed by the National Board of Review on June 16, 1918, was as follows: Entertainment Value—EXCELLENT; Dramatic Interest of Story—EXCELLENT; Coherence of Narrative—GOOD; Acting—EXCELLENT; Photography—GOOD; Technical Handling—DISTINCTIVE; Atmosphere Quality of Scenic Setting—GOOD; Moral Effect—GOOD.

General Comment: The consensus of opinion of those present was that this was one of the strongest and most striking photoplays recently produced, and the acting of Mr. William Farnum authentic and memorable.

"Strongest and Most Striking Photoplay Recently Produced"

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

READ THIS

MOST remarkable commendation of "WHEN A MAN SEES RED" was given Mr. Fox by the National Board of Motion Pictures, the complete findings of which body is reproduced in full below. Another well known authority, who witnessed a private screening of the picture thus describes it:

"After a man has viewed 'WHEN A MAN SEES RED,' he finds that his figernails have gripped the arms of his chair, and that his forehead is moist with the tenseness of the scenes. It is the kind of picture that words cannot adequately describe. One must see it to appreciate this strong man's play of tense emotions.

"I have seen William Farnum in some great pictures, but 'When A Man Sees Red' is greater than any. I can appreciate its exactness of detail. Once I was a sailor, and never have I seen on the screen such remarkable reproductions of sailor life and atmosphere. There isn't a scene in the marine 'locations' or aboard ship that would disturb a mariner's oft ignored ideas of exactness. Your real sailor man frowns upon the landlubber's interpretations of sea life.

"The shipwreck is wonderful. No one can mistake the absoluteness of the vessel pounding on the rocks, and her crew and passengers struggling for their lives. One involuntarily holds tight to his chair to keep from slipping when the cabin is flooded with water and the lurchings of the craft in her death struggles are so realistically shown. Of the types they are true to their calling.

"The light effects of the night scenes is an exhibition of magnificent photography, and in the cafes the director, Frank Lloyd, has added touches that to the man of the world are actual-real.

"And in that stirring, red-blooded battle for life, between two strong humans, all the emotions of the soul are stirred. I found myself with hands clinched 'rooting' for Luther, with all the excitement of a man at the ringside yelling for his favorite fighter.

"I don't believe there ever was made a picture with such a fight between two humans. It is terribly real—its terribleness fairly makes one quiver. No one but a human graveyard could help but be stirred to his innermost self by its climax.

"William Fox has made possible and William Farnum has enacted the most thrilling, the most dramatic photo-drama of the age. Its gripping effects will cause a sensation among motion picture lovers."

WE SHALL ALSO PRESENT
THE LAST WORD IN COMEDY FILMS
# "ROARING LIONS AND WEDDING BELLS"

Many comedy films have been presented at the Apollo but at this picture we are making a rather bold assertion
IT IS THE FUNNIEST FILM WE HAVE EVER SHOWN
DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE. COME ALONG AND HAVE "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE"

THE LEADING ARTISTES
TWO LIONS
and
TWO OSTRICHES

*TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—BOOKING AT ROBINSONS*

# CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 19,500,000

$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors .....$15,000,000

*Head Office*: HONGKONG
*Court of Directors*:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
R. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
*Chief Manager*.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies*:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers*:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency*: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office*: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

*London Bankers*:
The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Los Angeles | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | London | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dairy | Mukden | Singpore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ..... $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,808,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dairy | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hauchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 28,960,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office*: PETROGRAD.
*Paris office*: 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London office*: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers*:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*For Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayowsk | Vladivostock |
| Hailan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences*:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Pondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers*:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposit according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd

formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... 266,000.00

*Head Office: Shanghai*
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614

*Branches*:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office*: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

*President*:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers*:
London: M n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

## de Handelsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland*:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM
*Branches*:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Djember | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers*:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

## Women's High Death Rate In Japan

Mr. Kazan Kayahara, with impressions of a tour of inspection in the United States fresh in his mind, writes in the Osaka Mainichi on Japan's shortcomings in the matter of public health. He says:

"The Japanese lack in the courage to face facts. Their indifference to the question of health is due to this. While on this subject I am reminded of the surprise which an American expressed when he had perused the statistics of population of Japan. In Japan women die in greater numbers than men. And this was the fact which emerged from the statistics. The surprise of the American was at the conclusion to which he came that his unnatural phenomenon pointed to the ill-treatment of women by the opposite sex. Nothing is more natural than the surprise of this American. No people since the days of the Greeks and Romans has neglected womanfolk more than the Japanese. Even Chinese and Koreans are more considerate in this respect. And this ill-treatment of women means a deterioration in the health of the nation."

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. ... | $515 B. |
| Chartered ..... | £71 |
| Russo-Asiatic ..... | Tls. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | $280 |
| North China ..... | Tls. 127½ |
| Union of Canton .... | $850 |
| Yangtsze ..... | $195 |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ..... | Tls. 26½ B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire ..... | $150 B. |
| Hongkong Fire ..... | $380 |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def ... | Tls. 146 |
| Indo-China Pref .. | |
| "Shell" ..... | 107/6 B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) .. | Tls. 33 |
| Shanghai Tug (f) .. | Tls. 37 |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ... ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Oriental Cons ..... | 27s. 6d. |
| Philippine ..... | Tls. 0.80 |
| Raub ..... | $2.40 S. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock ... | $158 S. |
| Shanghai Dock ..... | Tls. 152 B. |
| New Eng. Works .. | Tls. 24½ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf ... | Tls. 112 |
| Hongkong Wharf ... | $96 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 75 B. |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land .... | Tls. 66 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land .... | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | $14 B. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 68 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo ..... | Tls. 200 |
| E-wo Pref ... ..... | Tls. 97½ |
| Laou-kung-mow .... | Tls. 125 B. |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 62 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton .... | Tls. 146 |
| Kungyik ..... | Tls. 16 B. |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 8.80 B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref ... | Tls. 88 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles ..... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar ..... | $88 |
| Green Island ..... | $8.20 B. |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 17 B. |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra .. | Tls. 100 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz ..... | $13 B. |
| Llewellyn ..... | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford .... | $8C B. |
| Moutrie ..... | $32 |
| Watson ..... | $5.80 B. |
| Weeks ..... | $13½ |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 7 |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.25 B. |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 6½ S. |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 3½ |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 24 |
| Batu Anam 1913 .... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang ... | Tls. 2 B. |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.00 B. |
| Chemor United ..... | Tls. 0.00 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 9 |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 1¾ B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 6½ |
| Gula Kalumpong ... | Tls. 4 B. |
| Java Consolidated ... | Tls. 11 B. |
| Kamunting ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 27 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 10½ |
| Kota Bahroes ..... | Tls. 4½ B. |
| Kroewoek Java .... | Tls. 16 |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 11 S. |
| Pengkalan Durian ... | Tls. 4 |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Samagagas ..... | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 2½ B. |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 6 B. |
| Shanghai Klebang .. | Tls. 0.50 |
| Shanghai Malay ... | Tls. 7 |
| S'hai Malay pref ... | Tls. 10 |
| Shanghai Pahang ... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 1.05 |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 7 |
| Sua Manggis ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan ..... | Tls. 0.75 |
| Shanghai Seremban . | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Taiping ..... ..... | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Tanah Merah ..... | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Ulobri ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 4½ |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I and E. Lumber | Tls. 350 B. |
| Culty Dairy ..... | Tls. 10½ |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams ... | Tls. 62 B. |
| Shanghai Gas ..... | Tls. 23½ B. |
| Horse Bazaar ..... | Tls. 33 |
| Shanghai Mercury .. | Tls. 50 |
| S'hai Telephone .... | Tls. 82½ B. |
| S'hai Waterworks .. | Tls. 160 |

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 5

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Oct. 4
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle Oct. 11

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru Oct. 4
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Oct. 9

## 1,500 SHIPS OPERATED ON TIME-TABLE PLAN

### Federal Board Checks 7,000 Daily And Keeps Exhaustive Records Of Performances

Washington, August 17.—Every six minutes a merchant vessel arrives and another departs from American ports. From North Atlantic seaports there is a departure every eleven minutes, and one for Europe every forty minutes. This rate of operation does not include vessels in the service of the army or navy.

The 1,500 ships in the merchant fleet under the control of the Shipping Board are run as railroads on a time schedule. The duty of measuring ship's performances with their tasks is lodged with the Planning and Statistics Division of the Shipping Board, headed by E. H. Gay, formerly Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Obviously, the division must know the tasks in details, and so it coordinates with the War Industries and War Trade Boards in determining and providing for the country's needs from abroad. It works on month-to-month schedules, or as far in advance as it is feasible or possible to forecast.

In planning the use of ships the division works with the Food Administration in determining the shipping requirements for food; with the War Department in correlating shipping with the requirements of the line of supplies to the Western front; with the War Industries Board in seeking solution of the problem of bringing necessary raw imports into the country, and with the War Trade Board in preparing the lists of essential imports and exports.

As the country has gone more and more on a war basis, it has been regarded necessary to limit the list of essential imports to fewer than a hundred. Data on the ships and their trade provide the basis for operation of the vessels under the Shipping Board's control. Likewise, records are kept of neutral vessels coming to this country or linking up with its foreign trade. Thus the division checks daily about 7,000 vessels, 1,500 of them being those of the Shipping Board, 3,000 engaged directly in American commerce, and 2,500 scattered over the globe and trading for the most part with the Allies or their colonies. Roughly, one-fourth of the merchant ships of the world are watched by the Shipping Board.

Ship performances against tasks are recorded by "progress charts," which show at a glance what the vessels have to do and how they are doing it. Each set of charts is divided into ten divisions—one each for movements of vessels, turnarounds, ship charts of commodities, individual commodity charts, summary of imports, individual trades, summary of trades, ship charts of exports, performances in ports, and dock performances. Copies are distributed every ten days to Governments which require constant information about the movement of supplies.

By these movement charts, all information, regarding locations and movements of vessels is accessible, and from records one may forecast the time of future voyage.

The summary on shipping and trade, prepared every ten days for the War Industries and War Trade Boards and the Food Administration, helps shape the larger policies underlying the use of American ships in wartime. The charts tell whether the ships allocated to a certain trade are enough, too many, or too few; whether they bring in too little or too much, whether they are on time, ahead of time, or behind time, and whether the trade movement is too slow, too fast, or just right. The charts also serve to guide the Ship Control Committee in the assignment of vessels to various trades. By comparing import requirements against deliveries, the charts show when vessels may be transferred from one trade to another or released to the army.

## Let Japanese Business Men Lead In China Policy

Dr. "Konan" Naito, of Kyoto Imperial University, an authority on Chinese history and affairs, writing in the Toho Jiron (Eastern Review) declares his conviction that after all Japan would do better to leave China alone than to interfere. He bases this unusual conclusion on the conviction that Japanese statesmanship is not equal to the task of dealing with the internal struggles of China with anything approaching to success. Dr. Naito, however, anticipates opposition to his theory, especially from those who advocate a strong policy in China for the reason that if spineless in her Chinese policy Japan will be outdone by other Powers, for he says there is not the least justification for supposing that any other Power is equal to what Japan has failed to do, that is, compose the disputes between North and South. Dr. Naito concedes that joint action on the part of those Powers which are most interested in China if sufficiently effective will lead to a speedy agreement between the factions, but doubts if a peace thus achieved will ever compensate the cost incurred in the undertaking.

Dr. Naito has faith in the ability of the Japanese engaged in the opening up of China to extend the influence of their country, and believes that the foundations of Japan's position as the leader of the East can only be laid by these Japanese, and not by politicians.


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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | Vancouver | Stanley Dollar | Br. | R.D. Co. |
| Oct. | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | R.D. Co. |
| Oct. 6 | — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Oct. 11 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Oct. 12 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Oct. 26 | — | Tacoma and Seattle | Manila Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Oct. 27 | — | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Oct. 28 | — | Seattle, etc. | Katori Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 2 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Nov. 15 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Nov. 21 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Nov. 28 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 4 | — | Nagasaki | Simbirsk | Rus. R.V.F. |
| Oct. | 5 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 8 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Tategami Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 12 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 14 | — | Kobe | Shidzuoka Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 15 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Saishu Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 16 | — | Moji, Kobe and Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 17 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'haba | Chikugo Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 19 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumana Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | Port Said | Towa Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| | — | London, etc. | Kitano Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| | — | London, etc. | Iyo Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| | | Marseilles | Taisoku Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 2 | — | Hongkong | Monteagle | Br. C.P.R. |
| Oct. | 2 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 2 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. N.S.S. Co. |
| Oct. | 2 | 10.00* | Swatow | Wosang | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Oct. | 2 | M.N. | Wenchow & Ningpo | Kwangchi | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Oct. | 3 | — | Foochow | Hsinchi | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co |
| Oct. | 3 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Oct. | 3 | — | F'chow,K'lung & Takao | Keelung Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Oct. | 3 | — | Hongkong and Manila | Volunteer | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Oct. | 3 | 10.00* | Hongkong and Canton | Suiyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 6 | D.L. | Swatow and Hongkong | Kaifong | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 6 | — | Hongkong | Katori Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Oct. | 6 | — | Hongkong & Monila | Nanking | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Oct. | 10 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Sunning | Br. B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 2 | 10.00* | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Oct. | 4 | 10.30* | Tsingtao and Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| Oct. | 4 | 4.00 | Vladivostock | Simbirsk | Rus. R.V.F. |
| Oct. | 5 | 10.30* | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Fengtien | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 8 | 3.00 | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 8 | 1.00 | Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| Oct. | 10 | 10.00* | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Shengking | Br. B. & S. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 2 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 2 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangfoo | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Oct. | 2 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ningshao | Chi. N.S.N. Co. |
| Oct. | 3 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tachang Maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| Oct. | 3 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenho | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Oct. | 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Oct. | 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tafoo Maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| Oct. | 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 5 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 8 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. B. & S. |
| Oct. | 9 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. B. & S. |

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1 | — N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Oct. 1 | — Foochow | Hasan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Oct. 1 | 9.00* S'tow H'kong & Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Oct. 1 | 3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| Oct. 1 | — Chefoo and Tientsin | Taishun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Oct. 1 | 8.30* Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Oct. 1 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Siangyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Oct. 1 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| Oct. 1 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Oct. 1 | — Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. J. M. Johannesser, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, October 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Yaizbaita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, October 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, October 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Horokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the Fenerh Bund on **Saturday, October 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, October 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

### For Southern Ports

**WENCHOW via NINGPO.**—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, October 2**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG and MANILA.**—The S.S. **Volunteer** will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong between **October 1 and 3**. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road, (Palace Hotel Building), Telephone Central 5056.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Oct. 3**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, October 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, October 15**, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 8**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, October 9**, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For **Freight or Passage**, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, October 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.**—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Friday, October 26**, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

### Launch Services

Friday, October 4, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

### Siccawei Weather Report

30.—Very fine weather in our regions. Northerly monsoon prevailing almost everywhere on the coast. The barometers have risen in China; the typhoon of the Pacific approaches to the Eastern coast of Luzon.

1.—Very fine weather. Barometer rapidly rising.

Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

| Weather | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm... | 761.93 | 763.55 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 30.00 | 30.06 |
| Variation for mm 24h | †1.56 | †2.34 |
| Variation for mm 12h | †2.06 | †1.34 |
| Wind—Direction ..... | SSW | Calm |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 8 | 0 |
| Temperature—Cen ... | 11°9 | 21°4 |
| Wind—Miles ..... | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Temperature—Fah ... | 53.4 | 70.5 |
| Humidity co: ..... | 90 | 42 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 ..... | 0 | 0 |
| Rainfall mm. ..... | — | — |
| Rainfall inches ..... | — | — |

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Mex | Jap. | Rus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong | | | 7.00 | | | .. | 11.00 |
| River Ports.. .. .. | Train & Str | | | | | .. | 21.00 |
| Swatow .. .. .. .. .. | Woosang | 21.00 | 9.00 | | | .. | 21.00 |
| Wenchow .. .. .. .. .. | Kwangchi | 21.00 | | | | | 21.00 |
| Foochow .. .. .. .. | Hsinchi | 21.00 | .. | | | | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | | | 9.0 | .. | | .. | |
| Peking and T'tsin (Every day | Train | | 7.00 | | | .. | 17.0 |
| T'tsin (Daily except Sunday) | | | 5.00 | | | .. | .. |
| Hankow.. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | | | | .. |
| Ningpo .. .. .. .. .. | | | 15.00 | | | .. | |
| **Tomorrow** | | | | | | | |
| River Ports .. .. | Train & Str. | | | | | | 21.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton .. | Suiyang | 21.00 | | | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Formosa via Foochow.. .. .. | Keelung maru | 9.00 | | | | 10.0 | 8.30 |
| Foochow .. .. .. .. .. | | | 8.0 | | | | |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 9.0 | | | | |
| **Friday, Oct. 4.** | | | | | | | |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu, U.S. & Europe.. | Shinyo maru | | | 16.0 | | | 14.00 |
| Japan Ports .. .. .. .. | Simbirsk | | | | | .. | 14.00 |
| Nagasaki and Vladivostock | do | 14.30 | | | | | |
| River Ports.. .. .. .. .. | Train & Str. | 21.0 | 5.00 | | | .. | 21.00 |
| Tsingtao & Dalny .. .. .. | Kobe maru | 8.0 | .. | | | .. | 7.30 |
| **Saturday, Oct. 5.** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. | | | 17.00 | | | | |
| Japan Ports .. .. .. .. | Kumano mart | | | | | | |
| Japan & America v. Nagasaki | Kumano maru | 9.00 | | | | 10.00 | 9.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Fengtien | | | | | | 8.30 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Kaifong | 9.0 | 4.00 | | | | 21.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong .. | | VI | 17 | | | | |
| N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U S A. | | | E 30 | | | | |
| **Sunday, Oct. 6.** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong and beyond | | | | | | | |
| Manila Direct .. .. .. .. | Katori maru | | | | | 30.0 | 20.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe | Nanman | | | | | | 14.30 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A. .. .. .. .. | Shinyo maru | 15.00 | | | | | 14.30 |
| | | | E 6.0 | | | | .. |

A Money orders and parcel post until 2 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon
C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
E Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p. m. the Russian Post Office.

### Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Siiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta let Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow. Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Bishop and Mrs. Moloney, Messrs. Wadman and Kieffe.

Per C.N.s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Miss F. B. Meal, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfers ond child, Messrs. W. M. Compbell, daughter and son, G. A. Sochlant and F. G. Ford.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow: Rev. Father Briant.

### Sailed from Shanghai

**For London, etc.**
Kawachi Maru ..... Sept. 2
Sado Maru ..... Aug. 16
Inaba Maru..... Sept. 22
**For Liverpool etc.**
Arestes ..... Sept. 20
**For San Francisco**
Siberia Maru..... Sept. 3
China ..... Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru ..... Sept. 13
Colombia ..... Sept. 15
**For Seattle**
Fushimi Maru ..... Sept. 15
Kashima Maru ..... Sept. 29
**For Tacoma**
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 8
Arabia Maru ..... Sept. 28
**For Vancouver**
Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 19
Key West ..... Sept. 26
**For Marseilles**
Fukura Maru ..... Sept. 8
**For Port Said:—**
Sphinx ..... Sept. 9
**For Italy, etc:**
Roma ..... Sept. 12


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KEELUNG MARU (1,569 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Oct. 1 Oct. 3

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Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. Central 4234 and 4235
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.


## Arrivals

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1 | — Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Oct. 1 | — Hongkong | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Oct. 1 | — Tientsin | Keelung Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Oct. 1 | — Honkow | Tachang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Oct. 1 | — Honkow | Kianghsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Gun | Man | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WTW | Oct. 27 | Y'tse | Nightingale | Br. g-b | | | | |
| S P | — | — | Quiros | Am. g-b. | | | | |
| M.M.B. | — | — | Samar | Am. g-b. | | | | |
| WTW | — | — | Sn... | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| P&OBI | — | — | Widgeon | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| P&OBI | — | — | Woodlark | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| BNB | — | — | Rinoha | Br. g-b. | | | | |

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 23 | — Japan | Fukuokuju M. | Jap. | S. Shokai |
| Sept. 5 | — Glasgow | Idomeneus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 8 | — Japan | Maynet | | |
| Sept. 16 | — Japan | Matsu Maru | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| Sept. 16 | — Hankow | Kiangyung | | S.N. Co |
| Sept. 24 | — Japan | Shinyei Maru | Jap. | S.S. |
| Sept. 25 | — Cruise | Pacific | Dan. | G-N Tel Co. |
| Sept. 25 | — | Daikoku M. 2 | Jap. | |
| Sept. 26 | — Hankow | Wooling Maru | Jap. | |
| Sept. 26 | — | Meian | Am. | Socony. |
| Sept. 27 | — Hongkong | Taisang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Sept. 27 | — Tientsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 27 | — Cruise | Pingching | Chi. | Customs |
| Sept. 29 | — Hongkong | Wosang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Sept. 29 | — Cruise | Liking | Chi. | Customs |
| Sept. 29 | — Liverpool, etc. | Eurylochus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 30 | — Japan | Jogusan Maru | Jap. | |
| Sept. 30 | — Hankow | Kiangfoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 30 | — Hankow | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 30 | — Hankow | Hwahlee | | |
| Sept. 30 | — Hankow | Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 30 | — Hankow | Hanping | Chi. | H.Y.P.I. Co |


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| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Sekine | Nov. 18 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,000 | Capt. M. Taniguchi, | Oct. 17 |

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| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. R. Arakida, | Oct. 12 |
| KUMANO MARU | 9,500 | Capt. P. Saito | Oct. 19 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHIDZUOKA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. S. Yamazaki, | Oct. 14 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAMO MARU | 16,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | Oct. 18 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | | Oct. 6 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | Capt. Y. Tozawa, | Dec. 4 |

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**Large Display Advertisements**

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**


# German Front Yielding Before Allied Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

miles since yesterday morning, taking a total of 4,000 prisoners.

The fall of Cambrai is now certain owing to the capture of several important points. Two hundred guns have been captured in this sector.

North of St. Quentin the Allies have gained an important footing on the eastern side of the underground canal near Bellicourt, consequently the fall of St. Quentin is regarded as imminent.

**Yielding On Chemin-des-Dames**

The enemy is apparently retiring from Chemin-des-Dames.

The French are making steady progress in Champagne despite a strong resistance.

The Allied attack between Ploegsteert and Dixmude is under the supreme command of King Albert, with whom General Plumer is acting in conjunction.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The Anglo-Americans attacked at 5:50 this morning northwestward of St. Quentin and the battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe.

Heavy fighting occurred yesterday about Gonnelieu and Welsh Ridge. We progressed on the high ground southwestward of Gonnelieu but were pressed back slightly at Welsh Ridge.

We again attacked this morning, made progress and took prisoners.

At Marcoing we enlarged our bridgehead positions eastward of the Canal-de-L'Escaut, drove off an hostile counter-attack and took some prisoners.

Further north English naval units established themselves eastward of Escaut River opposite Cantaing.

Northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road the Canadians obtained possession of the defense system known as the Marcoing-Masniers line as far north as Sailly.

The English completed the capture of Aubencheul-au-Bac and Palleul and are fighting in Arleux.

We crossed the Trinquis River in the neighborhood of Sailly-en-Ostrevent.

**British Take 16,000 Men**

The British have taken over 16,000 prisoners since the morning of the 27th.

The American official communique issued this evening reports:

We continued to meet a determined resistance from the enemy. The Germans have been forced to bring up divisions from other parts of the front.

We repulsed heavy counter-attacks between Clerges and Aire Valley.

A German official communique reports:

Anglo-Belgian troops attacked from southward of Dixmude as far as Wulverghem. They captured our crater positions and in places advanced into our artillery lines. We held Wytschaete Heights against repeated attacks.

We withdrew westward of Cambrai owing to the loss of our canal position on both sides of Marquion.

We withdrew behind the Oise-Aisne Canal between Anizy-le-Chateau and Bourg.

The French captured Somme-Py.

We withdrew in the Argonnes as far as the region southeastward of Binarville and southwestward of Apremont.

The Americans pressed us back as far as Cunel Wood and Cays.

A German official communique issued this evening reports:

Fresh engagements are occurring eastward of Ypres and tremendous fighting between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The English assault is failing on the whole.

Violent Franco-American attacks in Champagne and between the Argonne and the Meuse were repulsed, except for local breaches on both sides of Ardouil.

**St. Quentin Attack No Surprise**

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring last evening, reports:

The attack made this morning by the 4th Army did not surprise the enemy, as it was preceded by a bombardment which lasted for forty-eight hours.

A large force of American troops advanced in the first waves when a big concourse of tanks moved forward, mostly on a front of 6,000 yards south of Vendhuile.

The weather was fine with a light mist.

The Americans, using the gap at Vendhuile as a bridge, stormed forward and deployed like a fan.

A British division crossed the water-way in magnificent style, many of the men swimming across under heavy machine-gun fire. They then entered the village of Bellenglise.

The first phase of the attack ended at nine o'clock.

After a pause a dramatic incident marked the resumption of the attack. The Americans opened their ranks while some Australian troops who had been moving up in support swept through them and formed the first waves of the renewed attack amid a storm of cheering.

Hard fighting occurred at many places where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength.

The strong positions southwest of Cambrai were attacked in a most dashing manner by New Zealanders, who drove a wedge into the enemy line and took 1,000 prisoners.

The Canadians early this morning were approaching Rumilly and were due north of the town astride important communications.

As the morning advanced it became clear that the battle was developing into a fine victory in the Le Catelet sector. The whole sector from Bellicourt to Banteux was captured by twelve o'clock.

We are astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai Railway in many places, which seriously restricts the enemy's communications.

**Whole Sector Captured**

Important fortified villages were carried in rapid succession, La Vacquerie, Nauroy, Bony and Villers-Guislain were taken early in the battle.

Further north the Belgians entered Staden and recaptured Houthulst village. They now hold the entire West Roosebeke-Paschendaele Ridge system, from which the line of the 2nd Army this morning ran near Zennebeke, Becelaere and Zanvoorde and possibly through Houthem to the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge. Up to the present the Belgians have taken over 5,000 prisoners and we over 4,000.

Paris, September 28.—A despatch from the Belgian front states that King Albert commanded the Belgian and 2nd British Armies which attacked on a front of thirteen miles between south of Ypres and Lake Blankaert. After carrying the first German positions and Houthulst Forest they assaulted the Flanders hills which formed the second German position.

## Belgians, Commanded By Own King, Sweep Ahead To New Line

London, September 29.—The Belgian official communique this evening reports:

The Belgians unrelentingly continued their attacks, despite the resistance of the enemy, gained a footing on the Flanders Ridge in the enemy second line and carried Dixmude, Zarren, Stadenberg, Passchendaele and part of Westroosbeke.

The enemy brought up reserves and violently counter-attacked north of Houthulst. The attack was completely broken, enabling the Belgians to occupy Terrest Height.

The Belgian advanced guards reached three kilometers from Roulers, attaining the Roulers-Menin road at one point.

The prisoners counted since yesterday exceed 5,500 and the guns over a hundred, including several of the heaviest caliber, and vast quantity of other material.

## Cambrai Is Dominated By British Field Guns

London, September 28.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring on Saturday morning, said:

After crossing the Nord Canal the Canadians expected heavy fighting but were genuinely disgusted to find that the Germans had bolted beyond effective rifle range.

Cambrai now lies at our feet and is dominated by our field-guns.

The appearance of American infantry at the other end of the British battlefield must have been a nasty surprise, as the enemy would scarcely expect to see the doughboys so far from Woevre.

Prisoners report that the greatest confusion exists among the enemy reserves who are hopelessly scattered and mixed with other units.

There is a continuous stream of enemy transport eastward and also fires are breaking out behind the German lines. It is impossible yet to tell how far the latter have been caused by our artillery.

Great masses of our troops rested during the night time in the capacious shelters of the Hindenburg system.

## British Naval Planes Help In Belgians' Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 29.—Press Bureau. The aeroplanes attached to the Navy, co-operating with the Belgian offensive, dropped thirteen tons of bombs on Saturday, set fire to two trains, destroyed two ammunition dumps and attacked massed motor transports and a battery.

Our low-flying machines inflicted casualties on infantry concentrations, horse gun-teams and other formations.

Our aeroplanes successfully carried out spotting for the British monitors shelling the coast defenses. During the latter part of the day they encountered large formations of aircraft well on the enemy side of the lines, destroyed four and drove down four out of control. Thirteen British machines are missing, the majority of which did not return from over the enemy lines after a sudden and violent rainstorm early in the morning.

## Germans Fighting Fiercely To Regain Champagne Losses

London, September 29.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The Germans in Champagne are opposing the French with desperate energy, clinging with the greatest determination to the ridges north of the Py and Dormoise. Ten fresh divisions of enemy troops have been identified. The Germans are fighting with undeniable bravery and tenacity. In some cases German divisions were captured when only a handful of men had been left of them.

The long waves of German counter-attacks did not succeed in winning back an inch of ground.

We have captured the important height of Mont Cuvelet, west of Bouconville.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring at nine o'clock last evening, reports:

The whole enemy front from St. Quentin to Rheims has become a salient, the bases of which are being vigorously attacked on both sides.

## Germans Are Retreating Along Chemin-des-Dame

On both wings the enemy is fighting with the energy of despair but he has begun to retreat on the front Laffaux-Malmaison Plateau, from which the Chemin-des-Dames runs eastward to Craonne and the sources of the Ailette.

As the result of General Mangin's advance yesterday the whole Malmaison plateau and the western end of Chemin-des-Dames for about 1,500 yards are in our possession and the enemy is here, after fighting desperately for weeks to keep them, abandoning the approaches to the massif of St. Gobain and Laon plateau; that is, the group of heights which for four years have formed the central pillar of his line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compels him, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his center before the attack of the Allies on the north and east forced him to withdraw his wings.

This retreat is the first fruit of the French, British and American offensive of the last three days.

Paris, September 28.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Our repeated attacks on the Plateaux north of the Aisne have finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Ailette.

Pursuing the German rearguards east of the line Allement-Jouy, we occupied the village and southern outskirts of the Forest of Pinon and captured Vaudesson, Chavignon and Fort Malmaison.

Further south we progressed considerably on the Plateau north of Vailly.

The Germans in Champagne furiously counter-attacked our right and desperate fighting is proceeding in the region of Bouconville. On the heights south of Gratreuil our troops in the center and left continue to progress, particularly north of the Challerange Railway. They captured Manre and reached the eastern outskirts of Sainte Marie-a-Py. Our losses were slight.

Nine German aeroplanes were felled during the fighting in the air. Lieutenant Fonck felled six machines on Thursday.

**Hold Forest Of Pinon**

Paris, September 29.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

North of the Aisne our pursuit continued during the night time. We occupied the Forest of Pinon and reached the Ailette in these regions and also are east of Chavignon.

On the Ostel-Chavons front the enemy making a lively resistance to our advance.

In Champagne violent attacks launched by the enemy yesterday were broken. We resumed our progress, particularly north of Gratreuil, where we obtained possession of Bellevue Heights.

A semi-official communique reports:

The Germans launched over ten divisions of fresh troops against General Gouraud in Champagne yesterday without forcing him to give ground.

In three days' fighting no fewer that twenty German divisions have been counted in this sector. Apparently the German resistance in Champagne is intended to gain time before a further retreat.

The official communique issued this evening adds:

Our airmen yesterday performed important work and bombed and used their machine-guns against assemblages of enemy troops in the battle-zone.

Twice groups of over fifty machines attacked bodies of the enemy's reserves preparing to make counter-attacks near Marvaux and Lery.

Fifteen enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down.

## French Army Order Gives Full Praise To British Heroism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig quotes the following Orders of the Day issued to the Fifth French Army on August 20:

"On the 27th May, when the British trenches were being subjected to fierce attacks, the second battalion of the Devonshire regiment repelled successful assaults with gallantry and determination and maintained an unbroken front till a late hour. Their staunchness permitted the organisation of defenses southward of a certain town until their occupation by reinforcements had been completed. Inspired by the sangfroid of their gallant Commander in the face of an intense bombardment, the few survivors, isolated and without hope of assistance, held on to their trenches northward of a certain river and fought to the last with unhesitating obedience to orders. Thus the whole battalion, consisting of a Colonel, twenty-eight officers and 552 non-commissioned officers and men responded with one accord and offered their lives in ungrudging sacrifice to the sacred cause.

"On the 6th June the progress of a heavy enemy attack seriously threatened the right flank of a British brigade, whereupon the 1/4 battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry, which was in reserve, was ordered to counter-attack a position from which their comrades had been ejected.

"With magnificent dash the battalion rushed the hill on which the enemy had established himself, inflicting heavy losses on him and capturing in hand to hand fighting an officer and twenty-eight men. Thanks to this gallant and spirited recapture of the key to the whole defensive position, our line was completely restored. The dash, energy and intrepidity with which, on this memorable occasion, this battalion carried all before it was largely responsible for the retrieval of a situation which for a time was critical."

## King Albert Makes Appeal To Troops On Eve Of Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 29.—Before the Belgian attack King Albert issued an Order of the Day to the Belgian troops in which he says: "Side by side with your heroic British and French comrades it is for you to hurl back the invader who has been oppressing your brothers for over four years. The hour is decisive. Everywhere Germany is falling back. Forward for right and liberty and for a glorious and immortal Belgium."

## 18 LIBERTY PLANES SOAR OVER ENEMY

### Squadron Of American-Built De Havilands Makes First Reconnaissance Flight

### SUCCESS, PERSHING CABLES

### General Foulois Leads Expedition Accompanied By Lieutenant Thaw

Washington, August 16.—General Pershing notified the War Department today that early in August a complete squadron of eighteen De Haviland Four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

In making this announcement, Secretary Baker said that Brig. Gen. Foulois of the American air service led the expedition. This was the first report from General Pershing on the performance of American-built De Havilands to be made public.

Secretary Baker said that his advices contained no other information regarding the flight except that Lieutenant Blair Thaw also was on the trip.

The announcement was considered by officers as setting at rest rumors that the De Haviland machines were not a success, and also as showing that the Liberty motors had now proved their worth in actual war conditions.

Whether the squadron was attacked was not stated. It would have been well able to take care of itself, however, as the machines, each carrying a pilot and observer, are equipped with four machine-guns as a recommendation of General Pershing made many months ago. The flight undoubtedly was a scouting trip, and probably many photographs of the enemy's works were brought back.

It is assumed that the squadron mentioned today is now regularly operating at the front, which means, that a large number of reserve and replacement De Havilands are ready behind it. Probably General Pershing has now at his disposal the majority of the craft of this type so far produced.

Many of the criticisms of the De Haviland Fours, it is understood, are met, in the sign of the De Haviland Nine. With full information available this time American engineers have been able to prepare carefully for the substitution of the Nines for the Fours. The Nines do not represent any notable change from the Fours, the latter model being a refinement of the earlier machines. Both are two-seated, high speed day bombers, equipped either to fight, bomb or scout, under conditions that require high speed and easy maneuvering qualities.


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FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

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Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.

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ROLLED FROM NEW BILLET, CONFORMING WITH AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

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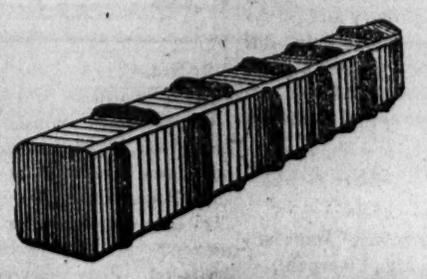

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# Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

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We execute orders for export.

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**Tuesday, October 1st.**

We shall commence our Great Clearance

**SALE**

30% Discount off all goods

**For two weeks only**

*Comprising*

Suitings for Autumn and Winter, Indigo Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Waterproof Cloth, Over-Coatings, Best Quality Tweed Suits. All materials are from the best home firms, and in the latest designs and colourings.

Also General Provisions Importers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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**Specialist for diseases and operations on the eyes, ears, throat and nose.**

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## Astrakhan Coats!

Three fine Astrakhan Coats are now on view at "Elegante" 5A Broadway (Astor House Block).

The prices are exceptionally moderate.

19505

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

IT is hereby declared that all real properties belonging to the Cantonese Guild, Shanghai (otherwise known as the Kwang Shao Kung Sho) can under no circumstances be transferred, mortgaged, disposed of, or dealt with in any other way whatsoever.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Cantonese Guild.

WEN TSUNG-YAO,

19529 Acting Chairman.

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

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(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,

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**Connell Bros. Company**

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10**

## The International Recreation Club

### KIANGWAN RACES

47th Gymkhana Meeting

**10th and 12th October, 1918**

**(Thursday and Saturday)**

ENTRIES for all events close on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1918, at 6 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

## The International Recreation Club

### NOTICE

SPECIAL ENTRIES for the Kiangwan St. Leger and the Kiangwan Challenge Cup will close at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 12th October, 1918.

By Order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

19519

## ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

## TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

**Prof. I. K. SETO,**

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2537.

**FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.**

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.

19444

## Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y.282 North Szechuen Road.

Special rates to men in uniform.

## Automatic Telephone

AN installation of AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES, on the Strowger System, has been in use in the building of the CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, North Honan Road, since February last. Anyone interested can obtain full information and witness a practical demonstration of this extremely simple and efficient system by applying to

SCOTT, HARDING & CO.,
Attorneys for
Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

Telephone No. Central 173,
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19466

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

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Men and Women's diseases.

Skin diseases and rheumatism

Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606).

Charges moderate.

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17846

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18947

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MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Now Palace Hotel.

19448 O-6

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## MILD STEEL PLATES

From the thinnest to the thickest gauge

1/32", 1/16", 3/32", 1/8", 3/16", 1/4", 5/16", 3/8", 7/16", 1/2", 5/8", 3/4", 7/8", and 1".

Complete specification and quotations will be forwarded on application to

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**Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions**

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Beg to announce the opening of their Western Branch at 2 Bubbling Well Road on October 1st.

Inspection is invited of a stock of high-grade Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Requisites.

Delivery service to all parts of the Settlement and French Town.

Telephone Western Branch C.2244

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19503

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Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

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### CONNAUGHT HOUSE

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TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, one large room, with verandah and bathroom attached, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

19556 O-4

NEAR Country Club, to let with board, nice comfortable room, suitable for bachelor; hot and cold water, telephone and stabling. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

19557 O-3

TO LET: Well-furnished room on first floor, with bathroom and balcony, also attic room; moderate terms (British). Mrs. W. Martin, 12 A, Quinsan Gardens.

19540 O. 3.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, two flats, 3 and 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water service, modern baths, hardwood floors.

19538

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road, unfurnished rooms, single suites or flats. Steam heat, hardwood floors, modern baths, hot water services.

19539

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

## EDUCATIONAL

LADY desires pupils to teach millinery. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

19550 O-3

EXPERIENCED Chinese lady teacher desires a few pupils to teach the Shanghai Dialect. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

19542-O-5

EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires to give lessons in English. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

19525 O. 5.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, immediately, a four or five-roomed furnished house or flat in Western district or French settlement for six months. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

19551 O-3

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices, No. 37A Canton Road, 1st and 2nd floors. Also one large ground floor godown, No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to No. 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

19499 O-4

## LOST OR STOLEN

LOST in the neighbourhood of the French Consulate, a small Pekinese dog, black, recently clipped. Answers to the name of "Papul" Good reward will be given to anybody who will bring it back to the French Consulate General.

19533 O. 2.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by experienced American lady stenographer and typist. Prefer American firm that can offer permanent position. Salary required, Tls. 150 to Tls. 200. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

19552 O-4

YOUNG MAN, (Allied nationality), with thorough knowledge of electrical supplies and general office work, desires position in Shanghai or outport. Good local references. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

19555 O-4

LADY steno-typist desires position. Beginner. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

19525 O. 3.

EXPERIENCED young man seeks position as foreman or office clerk. Speaks English, French and Chinese. Able to do correspondence and typewriting. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

19536 O. 3.

EXPERIENCED lady stenotypist will undertake private work after office hours. Strict secrecy. Moderate terms. Reply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

19517 O.2.

BOOKKEEPER or Cashier, European, seeks position. Good references. Can supply a Bond if necessary. Salary moderate. Apply to Box, 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

19483 O-4

SITUATION WANTED by experienced Chinese, knowledge of traveling salesmanship, timekeeper, godownkeeper and general office routine, with customs work. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

19484 O. 3

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED, new or secondhand, 12-bore sporting gun; Hammer, hammerless or automatic. Also 200 or more cartridges. All must be cheap. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

19549 O-4

FOR SALE: Second-hand textile machinery, machine parts and accessories. Please write for list of such machinery and accessories, addressing the Heng Foong Cotton Mfg. Co., Yangtszepoo.

19543-O-6

FOR SALE: New Oliver typewriter (No. 5) for $75. Also one old Barlock for $25 cash. Apply 66 North Szechuen Road.

19530 O. 2.

FOR SALE: Excellent broad rubber-tyred victoria, in splendid condition, with handsome young pony and harness. Pony very strong, exceptionally fast and guaranteed absolutely sound. Would make fine broker's pony. All complete with covers, uniforms, etc., ready for immediate use, for Tls. 375. An unusual opportunity for first-class turn-out at a bargain. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

19535 O. 3.

FOR SALE: Hammerless 32 cal. revolver. Small frame, blued, like new. Cheap. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

19516 O.2.

FOR SALE a small sailing yacht, with auxiliary detachable outboard-motor, in the very best of condition. Length 23ft., beam 7ft. 3ins. Will sell very reasonably. For particulars, apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

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